The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,670.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
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Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (*Limited*), under contract with Government, will despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

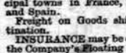
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



The British India Steam Navigation Company (*Limited*) under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

The Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt. Cocco	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15		£4	
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24	Including Wines.	9	9-10
Alexandria	40	25		10	12
Messina	45	32		12	14
Naples	47	33		13	14
Leghorn	50	34		14	14
Genoa	50	34		14	14-10
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10	

Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the Abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to

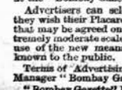
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 9
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departure from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th December next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th October 1870.

FOR THE MAURITIUS.

THE DUNLOE, 674 tons A 1, has excellent accommodation for first-class and also for deck passengers.

Apply for Freight or Passage to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents for Captain Burns.

Bombay, 10th October 1870.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO will be CLOSED during the Rains from THIS DATE, and will open in East Street, Poona.

W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—FOR SALE, 6, 8, & 10 H. P. Portable ENGINES, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth.

7 inch Centrifugal Pump, by J. & H. Gwynne.

Double Barrel Hand Pumps.

Hand Pumps on Tripod Stands.

Eade's Patent Pulley Blocks.

Traversing and Haley's Jacks.

Contractor's Plant of all kinds.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron, 18 feet sheets, 6, 7 & 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20 & 24 gauges.

Plans and Estimates given for Ornamental Gates, Railings, and all description of Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" has Press having leased (among other privileges from the Great India Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, & Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of having Notices, Announcements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use made of them by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, almost every day in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale toencourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35.....
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s.....
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53 ; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 16th October, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. CHINA, (2,010 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain J. C. Basoy, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 14th instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels, employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS viseed by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
8th October 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list ; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with straps.
2	„ Under Vests.	1	Maud.
1	„ Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	„ Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	„ Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	„ Coloured Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat.
1	„ White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Coarse Cotton Ties.	1	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF TEAK AND JOHORE TEAK SCANTLINGS AND BOARDS AND TEAKWOOD FURNITURE.

To Close Account.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, in the Factory of Mr. Mahomed Ally, Byculla, opposite Jewish Synagogue, a quantity of Teak and Johore Teak Scantlings and Boards of assorted sizes, Cedarwood planks. Teakwood Furniture, consisting of Cupboards, Tables, Benches, Chairs, &c.

N.B.—The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF ENGLISH ALUM.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, in Cutha Bazaar, near Masjid Bunder, in Warehouse No. 151, on account of Sha Virjee kandass Hurryhoy, by order of Sha Gungadass Virujbookandass, 1,462 Casks English Alum.

SALE OF TIMBER.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at Tank Bunder—

130 First-class Teak Squares.

On account of Mr. G. Winn—

15 Logs Teak Squares about 24 Tons.

N.B.—The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF A CONSIGNMENT OF NEW GOODS, CONSISTING OF MUSICAL BOXES, BUGGY-HARNESS, SAFES, DOG-CART, WAGGONETTE, AND SPONGE,

Positively without reserve to the highest bidders,

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms :—

6 Nicole's very superior musical boxes, 6, 8, 10, and 12 airs, with all the latest improvements, in elegant marqueterie cases, playing Flute, Celeste, visible drum and bell, visible bell and indicator.

6 very superior London-made, best lined, and full-stitched all over rich silver mounted buggy harness.

7 Wrought iron fire and thief-proof safes, 33 in., with drawers, by T. Wright.

3 ditto ditto ditto 36 in.

2 ditto ditto ditto double door ditto 36 by 33 by 28, with drawers, partitions, and small deed chest inside.

1 ditto ditto Banker's ditto 48 by 36 by 24 ditto.

A very light English-made four-wheeled dog-cart, painted brown and picked out with red and fine lined white ; cloth cushions, lamps, complete.

Ditto ditto Waggonette, painted blue picked out white, hair-stuffed cloth cushions ; lamps complete.

14 Bales, each about 100 lbs., assorted glove and honey-comb sponge, perfectly free from sand.

Which goods have been improved by hydraulic pressure in order to save freight, and will, on being soaked, obtain about 8 times its present size.

N.B.—The above goods are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WORKSHOP TOOLS.

(If not previously disposed of privately.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at the premises of the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, Mazagon, a large quantity of Engineers', Blacksmiths', and Coppersmiths' tools, comprising Forges, Anvils, Iron Slabs, top and bottom Swages for Steam Hammer use, Withworth's Stocks Taps, and Dies, Mast's taps and chasers, a large assortment of valuable patterns, a complete set of Boilermakers' tools, and a complete set of Coppersmiths' tools.

Catalogues are being published.

Bombay, 13th October 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 20th day of October 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider—

1. A letter from the Clerk of the Peace intimating that the Controller of Municipal Accounts had furnished the Accounts of the preceding Quarter, and that they are on the table.
2. Auditors' Report for year ending 31st December 1868.
3. Counsel having advised that there is no objection to a Monthly Concurrent Audit in addition to the Annual Audit contemplated by the Municipal Act, the Municipal Commissioner will propose that a Monthly Concurrent Audit be instituted from the 1st January 1871.
4. The appointment of Auditors for the years 1869 and 1870.
5. The Proceedings of the Finance Committee up to date.

I HEREBY also give NOTICE that, immediately after the business of the QUARTERLY MEETING is terminated, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held—

1. To consider the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1871.
2. A letter from the Clerk to the Justices applying for leave of absence.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, October 1870.

NOTICE.—LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been GRANTED to the undersigned, and Estates which have come under his charge during the months of July, August, and September last.

Carley, Robert, late Locomotive Foreman Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

Dewick, John, late Engine-driver Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

Flint, David, late Agent to Messrs. Glover & Co., Callian.

Lee, Davies, late Engineer Ahmedabad Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company.

Lyde, Thomas, late of Queen's Road, Clapham Park, in the County of Surrey.

Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant.

Newton, John Patrick Murray, late Captain, Bombay Staff Corps.

Peacocke, Marmaduke Warren, late Constable of Bombay Police.

Rebeiro, Lyon, late of Kidderpore, Calcutta.

Smith or Whittaker Rebecca Rachael, late of Bombay.

Taylor, James, late an Engineer in the Mofussil Company's Factory at Shahgaum.

Ward, Mary Ann, late of Sussex Place, Slough, in the County of Buckingham.

Walker, George, late Contractor, Jubbulpore.

N. B.—All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding Property belonging to the abovenamed Estates, are required to place themselves in communication with the undersigned.

W. LOUDON,
Administrator-General.

Bombay, Administrator-General's Office, 10th October 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the Matter of Act 28 of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGRIA, an Insolvent Trader, whose Estate was vested in Trustees under a Deed of Assignment before the passing of the said Act 28 of 1865.

NOTICE.—The FINAL ACCOUNTS of the liquidation of the above Estate, together with the relative Vouchers, have THIS DAY been FILED in the Office of the Prothonotary of this Honourable Court.

G. R. WILSON, Sole Trustee.

Bombay, 12th October 1870.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

These Cigars are manufactured, under special agreement, of the best quality of Tobacco, and put up expressly for this Company.

			Cash.	Credit.
			Rs. As.	Rs. As.
"Barrington"	master, box of	250	3 12	4 4
„	ditto ditto	500	7 0	8 0
"Hannah"	ditto ditto	150	3 0	3 4
„	Dito ditto	250	4 4	4 12
„	Dito ditto	500	8 0	9 0
"Leisure hour"	ditto ditto	250	4 0	4 8
„	Dito ditto	500	7 8	8 8
"Office" (very similar to the former Burmah master)	ditto	100	1 6	1 8
Ditto	ditto	ditto	500	6 12	7 4
Ditto	ditto	ditto	1,000	12 8	14 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—POWERS of ATTORNEY given by me to Mr. GOVIND GUNGATHUR to act on my behalf in the Bombay District, and to Mr. LOURENCO JUSTINIANO FERNANDES in the Salsette District, have been CANCELLED from the 1st September 1870.

Pr. BRAZ FERNANDES.

Bombay, 11th October 1870.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having made arrangements for the carrying out of ARCHITECTURAL WORKS in INDIA in connection with Mr. J. W. GALE, C.E., it is requested that PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATIONS may, for the future, be ADDRESSED to him at his Office, Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Wm. EMERSON.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Major P. HODGSON, Officiating Wing Officer 22nd Regt. N. I., are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month of this date, after which no Claims will be considered.

W. S. HEWETT, Lieut. Colonel,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 6th October 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BOMBAY OFFICE of this Company is CLOSED from this date inclusive. All future Communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 1st October 1870.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited by the undersigned for the right to EXCAVATE SAND from the foreshore of their Property situated at Revus Moria, Angria's Colaba, during the present season. Applications will be received up to 15th instant, and any further information given by the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited. The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager.

Bombay, 7th October 1870.

NOTICE

THE PROLONGATION OF THE

WAR IN FRANCE,

and the consequent uncertainty of supplies from

THE CHAMPAGNE DISTRICTS,

compel us to ADVANCE, from this date, the PRICE of the higher brands of our SPARKLING WINES, viz. :—

QUARTS, from Rs. 36 to Rs. 40 per dozen.
PINTS, from Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 22 per dozen.

The supply even at these rates we cannot long guarantee.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

27th September 1870. Bombay.

MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a MARKET, opposite the Dockyard, at Mazagon.

Plans and Specifications of the above work may be inspected at the Office of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, where also printed forms of Tender may be obtained.

Tenders to be delivered at the Municipal Commissioner's Office on or before 5 P.M. on the 20th October 1870.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
H. TULLOCH, Captain R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 11th October 1870.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the COMPLETION of the following ROADS :—

1. Road from Elphinstone Road to Purbadavee, Mahim.
2. Branch Road from Jackaria's Bunder to Sewree Burial Ground.

Plans and Specification of the above works may be inspected at the Office of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, where printed forms of Tender may also be obtained.

In the event of any of the above Contracts being let, Contractors must be prepared to commence work in November 1870.

Each Tender to be sealed, and to bear an endorsement on the Cover stating to which of the above works it relates.

Tenders to be delivered at the Municipal Commissioner's Office on or before 5 P.M. on the 20th October 1870.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
H. TULLOCH, Captain R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 6th October 1870.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to THURSDAY, the 20th October, next, at one o'clock, for the HIRE of ONE or TWO SAILING VESSELS, of not less than one thousand tons burthen, for two months certain, or as much longer as they may be required, with tween decks laid for the conveyance of Troops and Stores in the Indian Seas or as may be necessary to be discharged on the completion of the duty.

The Vessels accepted will require to be docked (if ordered), ballasted, fitted, and ready for final survey on the 30th instant.

Ventilation to be cut and such Cabins, Fittings, &c., removed from the tween decks (as may be recommended by the Committee of Survey) and afterwards replaced solely at the expense of the owners.

Fittings, tanks, water and provisions for the Troops will be provided by Government, but such tanks as may belong to the vessel should be made available for the reception of Water for the Troops, and the Tenders should state to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

The expense attending Stamp Fees to be affixed to Charter-parties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents or Masters tendering.

The words "Tender for Ship Tonnage" to be superscribed on the covers of Tenders.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 6th October 1870.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to THURSDAY, the 20th October next, at one o'clock, for one or TWO STEAM VESSELS, each of a capacity sufficient to accommodate 400 European Troops or more (superficial space per man 9 feet) for two months certain, or such further period as they may be required for transport duties in the Indian, Arabian, and China Seas, in connection with the relief of Troops this season.

Tenders should specify the rate per ton per month.

Ventilation to be cut and such Cabins, Fittings, &c., removed from the 'tween decks (as may be recommended by the Committee of Survey) and afterwards replaced solely at the expense of the Owners.

Fittings, Coal, Water, and Provisions for the Troops will be provided by Government, but such Tanks as may belong to the Vessel should be made available for the reception of Water for the Troops, and the Tenders should state to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

Such quantities of Coal as may be on board the Vessels when engaged will be taken over by Government if approved of by Officers, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

The Vessels accepted will require to be docked, ballasted, provisioned, and fitted and ready for final survey on the 30th October.

The expense attending Stamp Fees to be affixed to Charter-parties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 26th September 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company ; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 26th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers :—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 14th and 28th October, and 11th and 25th November.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 5th and 19th October, and 2nd and 16th November.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 12th and 26th October, and 9th and 23rd November.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 12th October and 9th November.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 28th October and 25th November.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakel, (and weather permitting, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 4th and 18th October, and 1st, 15th, and 29th November.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 11th and 25th October, and 8th and 22nd November.

For KURRACHEE, 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, and 31st October, and 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th November.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 3rd, 17th, and 31st October, and 14th and 28th November.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 8th October and 5th November.

Managing Agents .....Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Bombay.....Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.
„ Madras .....Messrs. BINNY & Co.

BYCULLA IRONWORKS.
RICHARDSON & ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,
IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS' ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.
Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very crvicecable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce to the Gentry and General Public of Bombay, and the Mofussil, that they have OPENED a SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 8 Meadow Street, Fort, for the sale of Saddlery, &c., imported from England, as well as made in Bombay of the best English materials, at moderate rates.

All orders sent to the above Address will be promptly and carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

R. & Co. solicit especial attention to their own Composition for Softening Leather.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. S. M. De SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that from the 25th instant the Hotel will be OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and the situation is best on the Hill. Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken for the comfort of Visitors.

HOPE HALL HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. P. MENDOSA, the Proprietor of the Hope Hall Hotel, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has RENEWED the HOTEL, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation.

Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

Middle Cross Road, Louisa and Alexandra Point, 1st October 1870.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and Hot-chops, Steaks, and Curries, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which a most extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.
JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL,
(BY JEWANJEE & Co.,)
AT THE
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND ALEXANDRE ROADS, BYCULLA.
(Within 5 minutes walk of Byculla and Tardeo Railway Stations.)

BYCULLA HOTEL is acknowledged to to be in every respect the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for an hotel, the building possesses advantages over bungalow hotels, and has been fitted up in such a manner as to ensure the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors. Ample accommodation has been provided for Families. All the Apartments are lofty, and well furnished, and an excellent Table is kept. Care is also taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality. Adjoining the Dining Saloon are a Billiary and two good Billiard Tables. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the imm

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Bank and Land shares closed declining. Inquiries for Oriental and other Spinning shares continue.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,525
2,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	152
1,750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,005
4,000	2,000	1,600	Nil	Fort Canning	255

PRESS COMPANIES

180	5,000	2,850	250 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,330	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	450
150	12,000	14,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,000 exd
200	2,000	all	225 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,250
200	500	all	60 do.	Do. New	560
500	1,980	all	300 do.	Colaba Press Co	6,600
250	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	9,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,300
200	2,000	1,900	...	Framji Cowasji Press	900
200	8,000	all	240 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,350
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	5,000	2,000	120 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	330
125	2,500	all	300*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
220	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,075
150	2,000	all	150 ps	Timevelly Press Co.	1,225
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	750 nom

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,250 nl.
500	2,500	all	125ps*	Alliance Spinning	2,375
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,900
700	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	880
90	150	150	...	Broach Mills	190
200	150	50	...	Do. New	100
500	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,025
750	3,000	all	150 ps	Great Eastern	1,510
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	820
800	2,500	all	80 p.a.	Oriental	1,550
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,450

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	500	70	Jan. '58	Bank of Bombay	22
	25	19½	...	Do. China	1
	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
	...	...	...	East India Bank's	22
	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
	200	65½	May '67	Royal Bank	5
	180	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1½

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	810
4,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	30
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	375

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
—	£2	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	113
—	£ 0	43.10.3	do.	Do.	...
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
—	£16	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,200	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	140
	3,500	2,449	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	0
	5,000	2,700	...	Bombay Sh	35
10,800	1,000	all	1,040	Elph'st'ne Land	15
10,800	1,000	670	676	Do. New	15

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10¼d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾d.
Madras	At sight	99
Do.	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	114½
Five per cent.	107½
Four per cent.	97½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 8th October, 1870.

	Open 312 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		42,705	3	9
Merchandize		34,732	6	7
Back Bay Earth Trains		.....		
Electric Telegraph		385	7	0
	Total Rs.	77,823	1	4
	Corresponding week in October, 1869. Open 308 Miles.			
Coaching		31,830	7	10
Merchandize		68,926	6	3
Back Bay Earth Trains		465	0	0
Electric Telegraph		547	0	6
	Total Rs.	101,768	14	7
	Decrease	23,945	13	3

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 12.

Hemrigh, Captain, late 36th Regiment, on duty, from Rawul Pindee.

Heath, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Barchard, Lieutenant-Colonel, 7th Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, from Nagode.

BOMBAY DISTRICT ORDER.

Bombay, 12th October 1870.

The Brigadier General Commanding the District will see the 21st Regiment N. I. in drill order on Friday, the 14th instant, at 6 A.M., on private parade-ground.

The guards and others for duty on that day to be in the ranks and mount after parade.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

The following transfers and postings of civil officers have been notified :—

Mr. Macaulifle, Assistant Commissioner, from Mooltan to Gujeranwala.

Mr. Reyner, Extra Assistant Commissioner, from Gujeranwala to Mozuffurgurh.

Mr. Troward, Assistant Commissioner, to Delhi.

Mr. Gladstone, Assistant Commissioner, to Amritsar.

Mr. Bird, Assistant Commissioner, to Hissar.

Mr. Moore, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, has received an extension of one month's leave.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—12TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d.	p.ton
	Cutch	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£1	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d.	,,
	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No vessel.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Tivoli	Loutted	Rangoon, July 31.
	Calcutta Spear (s).	Montgomery	Calcutta, Sept. 13.
	Mary Anne	Livet	Moulmein, June 17.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Edward	Poulson	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Behar, Blake, to China.

Ship Teresa, Blackstock, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Comorin, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

Ship Amicas, to Calcutta.

Ship Ceylon, to Colombo.

Steamer Stowell, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 7 Mongoli (s) ..... Barlow ..... Suez.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—October 3rd, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain R. C. W. Campbell, Royal Artillery, of a daughter, still-born.

TROTMAN—October 2nd, at Palamcottah, the wife of Lieut. Charles Trotman, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

FAICHNIE—September 19th, at Murree, Mrs. Alexander Faichnie, of a daughter.

BURTON—October 2nd, at Kurnaul, Punjab, the wife of Cecil M. Burton, Esq., of a son.

WOODBURN—September 20th, at Fyzabad, the wife of J. Woodburn, C.S., of a daughter.

DUFF—October 4th, at Mundla, C. P., the wife of Jekyl Duff, District Superintendent of Police, of a son.

BAYLEY—October 4th, at Mozufferpore, the wife of Mr. Stuart C. Bayley, of a daughter.

TARRANT—October 8th, at Allahabad, the wife of H. J. Tarrant, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KING—ALEXANDER—October 6th, at St. John's Church, Nynee Tal, by the Rev. J. Richards, assisted by the Rev. B. Sharp, Charles Edward King, Esq., Captain 37th Foot, to Adeline De Vere, daughter of the late G. H. M. Alexander, Esq., B.C.S.

DEATH.

FENTON—October 2nd, at Meerut, from sunstroke and dysentery, Army Schoolmaster George Mabin Motherwell Fenton, aged 40.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1870.

ABOUT a month ago we referred to the Congress of Collectors who were then engaged at Poona in devising a Municipal Bill for the Mofussil. We shall not now enter into the scope or details of the bill, but touch on one or two portions of the report which assign reasons for the measure. These are in the highest degree curious. It seems that Act XXVI. of 1850 has been worked with only a very qualified success. It has been applied in ninety-six towns of above 4,000 inhabitants, about one-half of the towns having that population, and the results are evidently regarded as affording good ground for a further and a compulsory extension of a system hitherto voluntary. What are those results? On this head the Committee of Collectors must be excellent witnesses. What do they testify? Their averment is that where the *personnel* of the Commission is good the act works "fairly enough;" that there are "a few cities in which even considerable progress towards efficient self-government has been attained;" but that—and we call attention to this statement—"there are others, and these a *large majority*, where self-government is, and for long must be, little more than a name; necessary improvements being either carried out by one or two individuals, usually Government servants, or neglected altogether, while occasionally corruption and jobbery run an unlimited course." Now, we ask whether these are really good grounds for extending the experiment? The bulk of the existing examples belong to the condemned class; therefore, let us have more of them! Self-government is little more than a name; therefore let us increase the amount of this nominal quality! Act XXVI. "pre-supposed an advancement and readiness for self-government which had no real existence." Has the rate of progress been so great since 1850 that this advancement and readiness for self-government, at least of that type, has been much increased? The "permissive system" was a capital test. As it has failed, the argument is that the compulsory system will supply all the lamented deficiencies. We are at a loss to detect the force of this logic. One would have thought that the failure of Act XXVI. on a large scale would have led the Collectors to suggest a revision of the principle, would have made them try to devise something more in accordance with our relation to the people and the usages of the people themselves; some plan which might have grown by gradual development into a Municipality; that failure, in short, would not have induced them to try a new application of an exotic device which has not turned out well. Nor is it a more convincing reason to assert that "a system which enables one-half of the towns in the Presidency to escape reasonable burdens which are borne by the other half, with the result that the towns so escaping are either a burden on the imperial resources in such matters, or wanting in the most obvious improvements of modern civilization, is both an individual wrong and a political mistake." You cannot remedy a bad arrangement by extending the area to which it is applied. The argument we have quoted is good against the system now to be enlarged; it is an argument in favour of doing certain work said to be "indispensable," not an argument for the amplification of sham local governments. Is there any sacredness in peculiar forms? What is wanted is a certain end, called local improvement; but there are more roads to the end than one, more forms and modes than one. Why extend and enforce a mode which has failed in the "large majority" of cases? How can the evils be remedied by providing that "the Governor in Council shall have power to constitute a municipality in any place he may think proper?" We suppose that a bill so weightily recommended will pass, but that will not make it less of a mistake. The Committee are afraid of being considered retrograde, or more retrograde than is absolutely necessary. But surely progress in the application of forms that have failed is real retrogression. Besides, the Government and the Collectors will not, by this measure, divest themselves of one atom of responsibility for the state of the country fairly chargeable to them. They may in appearance; they may conjure up a number of shoulders on which to place it; but practically upon them, and them alone, will be the weight, not removeable by any process of self-delusion. The main results of the measure twenty years hence will be debt, taxation, and discontent. The present system is unpopular; extended, it will be more unpopular than ever.

We have for a long time felt that every true "friend of India," and of British government in India, should do his utmost to decrease taxation. But to do that we must demand less of what is called improvement, but is frequently only showy expenditure. The Progressistas must moderate the pace at which they are shoving along, or the end will be universal discontent. The majority of the Committee have agreed to impose on the municipalities, or new circles of taxation to be created, two-thirds of the cost of primary education. This is done partly with a view to remedy an evil discovered by Mr. Peile—the evil that the non-agricultural classes pay little or nothing towards the Local Funds. The fact is disputed, but the existence of some discrepancy is admitted. A majority of the Committee very partially agree with Mr. Peile. They think, indeed, that the Bombay Presidency should get a larger Imperial grant—taxation in another shape; they think also that "any additional taxation, even in the adjustment of an obvious anomaly, would be highly to be deprecated at the present juncture." But, fearing retrogression—that is rest, repose, time to allow experiments to work, time necessary to enable the people to become accustomed to the difficult art of going ahead—they are willing to levy additional taxes, providing Olympus will not rain an extra shower of rupees into the lap of Bombay. We regret their determination, but we are thankful even for an implied censure on the ruinous gospel of "increased taxation," Lord Mayo's contribution to the scheme of Indian polity. We are aware that Olympus will not heed the prayer of the Collectors. Olympus is blind to the consequences of increasing taxation upon a people who have yet to be taught not to hate what we call improvements; who are really too poor to bear these excessive burdens; to whom it matters little whether the increase is imperial or local; a people who have not yet got to be "progressive," and who certainly will not be led into that expensive path by tax upon tax. We ought to pause. If we pause, there will be discontent among the few prone to outcry and able to make themselves heard; but there will not be discontent among the dumb many whom we are so lustily trying to serve against their will.

WHETHER we profit or not by the lesson this war has taught, at all events we can no longer believe in the millenium of peace; the stern reality of facts has swept this delusion away. Science has introduced breechloaders and rifled cannon, and the introduction of these arms of precision has also more than ever made a science of war. Such lessons as this war has taught us we have rarely had before.

Whatever neglects we have committed in the past, we have always had the consolation that the bravery of our troops would make up for them: such can be the case no longer. With arms of precision, and their consequent powers of destruction, an army which is only brave can no longer chain the victory to its colours: it can only die. Such is the lesson this war has taught us, and more plainly on the battlefield of Sedan than anywhere else. To gain victory it is necessary to get at the enemy; when this has been made impossible by his superior strategy—that is to say, if he has succeeded in arraying masses that with the present deadly effect of weapons would destroy us before we ever could reach his lines—no mere bravery, it is evident, can prevail.

We can adopt with the fullest confidence the present mode of fighting, that in extended order; we are proud of the physical condition of our nation, and we certainly have the best means of giving our troops the best weapon; there is no doubt that under these circumstances our troops would show to the best advantage; but where our defect lies—everybody knows it—is in the total want of organisation. Our forces require a better organisation than those of any other nation, because they are composed of such different elements, as Line, Reserve, Militia, and Volunteers; but instead of our doing our utmost to combine these forces to a unit, all our efforts up to the present have been to give these additional forces some technical training. The question how they are to manœuvre—that is to say, how they are to get to the battlefield—has never been considered yet at all. That strategy, as long as these forces are kept up separately from each other, is impossible; that so long as they are not united into brigades and divisions, and supplied with those supplementary services, Commissariat and Train, our forces are unable to move, and in consequence to concentrate, is evident. Would a flying column, composed of the different elements of which our forces consist, not prove more to our satisfaction the efficiency of our troops than sham fights? The actual fighting is altogether a secondary consideration, which our forces, we have no doubt, will perform to perfection: the difficulty is to bring them to the place where we will have to fight.

WE understand that His Excellency the Governor is expected in Bombay to-day; but his departure from Poona is necessarily dependent on the state of public business.

THE fall of rain at Mahableshwur till the 30th September was 244 inches 15 cents.

THE Commander-in Chief of the Madras Army was to leave Bangalore for Madras on Monday the 10th instant.

TWENTY lakhs of specie were shipped on board the P. and O. steamer Mongolia at Madras for the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, on Friday last.

RAILWAYS in Ceylon promise to be most remunerative. The line open cost £2,000,000, and is already returning 7½ per cent. on the original outlay.

THE services of Lieutenant H. A. Vincent, Staff Corps, have been placed the the disposal of the Government of India for employment under the Foreign Department.

MR. J. SIME, B.A., has been appointed Principal of the Delhi College. Mr. Cooke, the former Principal, has succeeded Mr. Willmot as Inspector of Schools, Umballa Circle.

IT has been decided, says a Madras paper, that Staff salary should be passed to officers who, not having passed in the lower standard, at present hold commands, of which native troops form a part.

CAPTAIN G. S. HAWTHORN, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 24th Regiment N. I., has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE 16th Bengal Cavalry will start from Rawul Pindi on the 20th, reaching Hussan Abdal on the 21st, Hatti on the 22nd, Attock on the 23rd, Akora on the 54th, and Nowshera (its destination) on the 24th.

THE Lahore paper has "been authorised to give an unqualified contradiction to the ramour, to which a contemporary gave currency, regarding the chaplain's wife at Mussoorie taking a part in theatricals."

THE young Chief of the Morvie State, who is now under the tuition of a Hindoo, will be sent to the King's College at Kattywar. The young Chiefs of the Limree and Rajcote States are also to be sent to the college.

THE Madras authorities have forwarded to the Home Government an appeal from Captain R. A. Roberts, R. E., against the decision of the Government of India, that service in India alone can reckon towards furlough in the case of an officer of Royal Engineers who exchanges into Imperial, and subsequently reverts to Indian, service.

THE "Pioneer" has received the following telegram from the frontier:—"Yakoob Beg still at war against Tunganis in the north-east of Kashgar." Our contemporary alleges that there is no truth whatever in the rumour that Mr. Forsyth and his party had been detained at Yarkand. They arrived at Shadula on the 13th ultimo, and up to that date all had gone well with them. According to the "Mofussilite" "Mr. Forsyth and his party left the city of Yarkund on 5th September, without seeing the Ataligh Ghazee, who was away fighting on the frontier. By the beginning of this month Mr. Forsyth hoped to reach the Pangong lake, and the Ladakh side of the Bara Lacha Pass by perhaps the 15th instant. From Meerdlee, in Kooloo, Mr. Forsyth will travel by dâk direct to Palumpore, and will thus be just in time for the fair."

ON the 8th of September a convention was signed at the Hague between England and Holland, by which, on the usual conditions, the former gave the latter permission to engage coolies in British India for the Dutch colony of Surinam. The "Pioneer" remarks that "Indian coolies have, by this time, gauged the merits of the various nationalities under whom they have served abroad, and, if we are not mistaken, the Dutchman is not popular."

"SEVERAL parties have passed through Poona from Bombay *en route* to Mahableshwar," says yesterday's "Deccan Herald." "We fear they will find the roads much cut up by the heavy rain we have had during the past five days; and that their phætons will make very slow progress. The hills, we hear, are enveloped in mist, and heavy rain has fallen. We hope, however, that we are about to have a break, otherwise it will be miserably damp and gloomy for those who have arrived at Mahableshwar."

UNDER instructions from Army Head-Quarters the following alterations will take place in the dates of moves of the undermentioned troops:—

The B-E, R. H. A., will march from Kirkee to Mhow, on the 3rd November.

The D-18, R. A., under orders for Neemuch, will leave Kirkee on the 1st November.

The 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, under orders for Neemuch and Nusseerabad, will march from Poona on the 24th instant.

The Poona Horse from Seroor will march on Poona on the 20th instant, instead of the 16th, as formerly notified.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 11TH OCTOBER, 12-7 P.M.

The commandant of the 15th French army corps telegraphs from Orleans under date of the 10th as follows:—"To-day Orthenam, where a brigade and several companies of Chasseurs were encamped, was attacked and occupied by the Germans. A reinforcement of five requests (? five regiments) and a battery of artillery were sent immediately, but after five hours' fighting they were driven back to a forest, which they will defend. The German forces were superior, especially in artillery."

LONDON, 12TH OCTOBER, 3 A.M.

The Prussian accounts of the fighting at Orthenay state that the French retreated in a disorderly state towards Orleans, losing 1,000 prisoners and three guns.

Large French reinforcements have been sent to Orleans.

Advices from Orleans dated the 11th (yesterday) afternoon state that fighting was then proceeding in the outskirts of the city and shells falling in the faubourg.

Indecisive fighting took place on the 10th at Dreux.

The Prussians are declared to be burning numerous hamlets in that neighbourhood.

The Prussians are vigorously besieging Thionville.

A heavy cannonade took place at Metz all Sunday.

The whole Russian Press express peaceful sentiments.

The King of Italy has decreed the Roman Provinces an integral part of the Kingdom of Italy. The independence and inviolability of the Pope is to be maintained.

The following is the result of the Cezarewitch :—

Cardinal York .....First.
Not Out.....Second.
Faraway.....Third.

LONDON, 11TH OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera, 6¼d. to 6¾d.

The Manchester market was quiet but generally unchanged.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 7s. 9d.

8½ lbs. do. 9s. 4½d.

40s. Mule Twist, 1s. 0½d.

At the next periodical biddings £300,000 only will be again allotted.

The Bombay homeward mail arrived at Suez on the 8th inst.

The ships Persia, Castiglione, Magnificent, Lemon, and Bates Family arrived.

THE REPAIR OF THE CABLE.

IT was very windy near Suez yesterday and the electrician on board the Scanderia was doubtful if the weather would permit him to join through. However, it was done. The cable tested and found perfect three hours after it was advised that they would join through, and the line was then re-opened. After working with Suez for a short time the communication was again interrupted and has remained so up to the present. It is supposed that in attempting to put the bight of the cable overboard the lurching of the vessel caused it to break. It is hoped, however, that if the weather moderates, the cable will be picked up to-day and again spliced. As the original fault has been cut out, it is now a question of weather only to enable the cable to be repaired.

HYDERABAD RACES (SIND.)

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 6TH OCTOBER.

THE second day's races were on the whole an improvement on the previous day, but (as will be seen below) Premier again, through an unfortunate accident, was out of the race for the Hyderabad Cup. Sind shewed himself to be a good horse and ran Brigand a very close race for it, and that gallant little galloway Rocket obtained an easy victory over the favorite in the Whim.

The heat was something awful.

The following is the detail of the races :—

1ST RACE, 4-30 P.M.—"The Hydrabad Cup." 1¾ mile.

	st. lb.		
The Confederate's...b a h Brigand late Mugul	10	7	Capt Anderson... 1
Capt Murray's.....b a h Sind	10	7	Mr Aitken..... 2
The Bedouins'.....g a h Premier	10	0	Mr Lucas 0

Time—¾ mile, 1m. 29s.; 1 mile, 2m.; 1¾ mile, 3m. 40s.

The horses got to the post soon after half past 4. Premier appeared rather restive and caused one false start. On the horses being brought up a second time, the flag was dropped, and Brigand and Sind rushed off together. By some mishap Premier (who it is believed was being held by a ghorawala) was not let go, and was left at the post.

Brigand and Sind cut out the pace for the first three-fourths of a mile very strong, doing it in 1m. 29s. As they passed the Grand Stand, Brigand was about a length ahead. The pace began somewhat to slacken at the mile post, and the two horses kept close together until turning the corner towards home, when Sind got slightly in front. The race from the distance was a very fine one, both riders hard at work and the horses being apparently neck and neck until within a few yards of the post when Brigand was landed a winner (after a very well contested struggle) by about half a length.

Time—¾ mile, 1m. 29s.; 1 mile, 2m. 8s.; 1¾ mile, 3m. 40s.

We believe a protest has been lodged by the Bedouins against the start, so that until this question is settled, it cannot be stated whether the race holds good in its present form or not. The decision shall, however, be duly communicated hereafter.

2ND RACE, 5 P.M.—"The Hack Stakes." ½ mile.

	st. lb.		
Mr Morse's .....b a h Surgeon Major	10		Capt Murray..... 2
Capt Simpson's...b a h sir Launcelot	10		Mr Crawford..... 3
Mr Fenner's .....b a h Sheet Anchor	10		Mr Aitken..... 1

Time—59s.

Sheet Anchor was the favorite for this race at long odds, and the result proved true, as he won pretty much as he liked in the good time of 59 sec., Surgeon Major a good second, and Sir Launcelot some lengths in rear.

The winner was immediately claimed at the upset price of Rs. 300, a remarkably cheap purchase.

3RD RACE, 5-30 P.M.—"St. Leger Sweep Purse." 1½ mile.

	st. lb.		
Capt Simpson's...b a h Hohenzollern	10		Capt Murray..... 1
Mr Lucas'.....g a h Conrad	10		Owner..... 2
Capt Gibb's.....b a h Bombastes	10		Owner..... 3

Time—3m. 20s.

Hohenzollern and Bombastes got off well together, Conrad losing some lengths at the start. As they passed the stand Hohenzollern was leading hard held, Conrad still many lengths in rear. At the mile from home Bombastes appeared to have had enough of it and relinquished the contest, and notwithstanding every effort on the part of Conrad's jock he could not come up to Hohenzollern, and the latter was landed an easy winner in very ordinary time, Bombastes nowhere.

Time—¼ mile, 1m. 3½s.; 1 mile, 2m. 14½s.; 1½ mile; 3m. 20s.

4TH RACE, 6 P.M.—"The Whim." 1 mile.

	st. lb.		
Mr Fenner's.....g a g Rocket	9	13	Capt Murray..... 1
The Confederates'...b a h Brigand late Mugul	10	2	Capt Anderson... 2
The Bedouins'.....b a h Brighton	11	4	Mr Aitken 3

Time—2m. 6s.

Brigand had as usual been made first favorite, fetching Rs. 320 in the lotteries to Rocket's 200, but considering the fearful heat of the afternoon and the severe race that he had run in the Hyderabad Cup, his owners were by no means sanguine and it could scarcely have been expected that he could win.

Brighton, notwithstanding the heavy weight on him, cut out the pace for the first half mile at a great rate, Brigand about two lengths behind him, and Rocket about the same distance from Brigand. At the half mile from home Brighton gave in, and Rocket slid to the front, racing Brigand all the way home and coming in an easy winner by about two length amid the cheers of the multitude.

Time—½ mile, 1m.; 1 mile, 2m. 6s.

THE COTTON CROP.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA DISTRICTS.—The reports received describe the state of the crop in two of the principal cotton growing districts of Dharwar up to the end of September. In the Bunkapore talooka, the sowing of cotton has been late compared with the last few years. This was caused by the weather setting in showery about the time sowing generally commences; and when it became favorable for the operation, the soil was much too moist to sow or work in, while in the interval weeds had sprung up in great number and the fields had all to be again hoed over before sowing. This delayed sowing till the end of August. A great deal of cotton was sown in the first week of September. The work was however soon interrupted by hot and dry weather setting in, which rendered the soil unfit for the reception of the seed; and it had therefore to be postponed till the middle of September, when there was a sufficient fall of rain to admit of sowing operations being again proceeded with. These were not fully completed till the end of the month. With regard to the earliest sowings, Mr. Shearer reports under date the 20th September as follows:—"These are only making the first leaf, so that little can yet be said regarding them. The acclimatized New Orleans seed has not germinated so well as the imported, but still it can be seen making its appearance through the ground, and when once it is fairly up, I have no doubt the plants will gain strength and vigour."

The jowaree and other grain crops in this talooka are reported to be looking remarkably well.

In the Koosegal district, the sowing of cotton was completed by the 8th September, and Mr. Shearer has submitted the following report on it, dated 1st Octr.:—"The seed did not germinate quickly owing to the dry weather which succeeded the sowing time. A subsequent fall of rain enabled it to come up, but further dry weather has impeded the progress of the plants at this early stage. Where the soil was in good order when sown, and has been attended to since, with surface stirring between the rows to keep down weeds, and leave the soil loose and open about the plants, they are looking much better. The seed I gave out here to the cultivators is giving great satisfaction. At present in one or two places where I have seen the result, the plants are stronger and healthier than are those from their own seed. The early sown imported New Orleans sown here by me is 18 inches high where the soil is good and the plants sheltered. All the other varieties I have sown (namely, acclimatized New Orleans, Dharwar indigenous, imported Broach, acclimatized ditto of 1 and 2 years, imported Egyptian, acclimatized ditto, and Sea Island) are looking well at the present stage, except Sea Island, both imported and acclimatized, which is thin and sickly in appearance." With regard to the other crops in this talooka, Mr. Shearer adds:—"The jowaree here promises to be a very good crop. Sowing of wheat will commence in a few days, as soon as the soil is in order for the seed."

GUZERAT.—In the Ahmedabad and Kaira collectorates, Major Moore reports that the late rain has been very beneficial to the crops. And information to the same effect has been received as regards Broach and Surat. Detailed reports for these districts will be shortly published.

KHANDEISH.—For this district the following report, dated 8th October, has just been received from the Cotton Inspector, Mr. Wilkinson :—

"The effect of the rain, averaging about 4 inches, which fell during the last fortnight of September was generally beneficial, but as the plants are now laden with bolls, no more rain is required.

"The unfavorable conditions of last year, viz., wet muggy weather during the ripening season, which entailed wholesale loss of bolls and injury by worms, have not been so far experienced this year, and there is every reason to hope that the crop will be realized uninjured. This is all that can be said, experience having shown the uselessness of calculating on the amount and the condition of the crop until it is fairly housed.

"In the presence of a fine crop on the point of being realised, it would be ungrateful to complain of the conditions of the season, which has produced it; but from my previous letters you will have gathered that these have at times been any thing but favorable, and that the crop has passed through three critical periods which have left their mark upon it.

"I allude to, 1st.—The dry weather lasting from 23rd June to 12th July, which, though attended with little or no injury to the early sowings, was too long a break in the case of plants sown subsequently to the 23rd June. These comprise much of the crop in the north-west talookas. Elsewhere, in fact in all the best cotton growing talookas, sowing was effected early in June.

"2nd.—The rainy period lasting from about 12th July to the 11th August. This, while it made the crop, caused eventually such an excessive growth of weeds, as in some cases to destroy all the benefit which was to be expected from it, in fact to prove a positive disadvantage. In most cases the incubus was removed when fine weather set in, and thenceforward the bulk of the crop became very promising, but there are certain exceptions, where, owing probably to want of means arising from the low rate at which advances have been obtainable, the rain and its accompanying growth of weeds have evidently proved too much for the Koonbee, and the fields have been left to take their chance, which will turn out a very poor one. Our fields at Julgaum suffered much at this time, for besides the fact of portions of them being submerged for several days, the result being that the plants lost their leaves and had every appearance of being dead, the old difficulty of getting labour when every one had his own fields to attend to was much felt, especially as the people there are very independent and require a great deal of coaxing to induce them to give assistance at all.

"3rd.—The period lasting from the 12th August to the 15th September, which may be looked upon as a drought, for scarcely any rain fell. The danger to be apprehended from this long continuance of dry weather was that it tended to check the growth of the crop and decrease its produce, and also to prematurely mature the latter.

"Under ordinary circumstances, the Hingunghat plant produces so early that some of the cotton is but too often injured by rain, and I believe that had the drought lasted longer, the first picking would have been ready a fortnight earlier than usual. As it is, I noticed more than a week ago that the bolls are fast opening on plants from early sowings on light soils, and Mr. Sub-Inspector Jonault has already collected about 100 lbs. Kuppas from one of his fields.

"The only insect which appears to have attacked the cotton plant this year, in any way worth mentioning, is the Gryllus or Grasshopper. These Naktorias, as the natives call them, have been very active, but beyond eating the leaves (and I may mention that they prefer exotics, though far less inviting than Hingunghat) they have done no damage. But other crops, bajree especially, have suffered very much from their attacks combined with the choking effect of the weeds in July and August. In fact, in the southern portion of the district, bajree has been sown three times, and there is little to show for it.

"As far as I am able to judge at present, the gathering of the grain crops will not interfere with cotton picking to the same extent as last year. This is not a matter to rejoice at, as it implies a falling off in the grain crop, but I believe this only applies especially to bajree.

"EXPERIMENT COTTON FIELDS.—Julgaum: Mr. Jonault in a letter dated 7th October, informs me that though his fields are in a satisfactory condition, the plants have not all made as much progress latterly as he was led to expect. The land being mostly very rich black soil could not get rid of the excess of rain in July and August, and the crop then received a severe check.

"At present about a third of the plants average 4 feet in height, the rest being smaller. In the Nusseerabad talooka generally, the plants are rather undersized, as rich soil prevails, and the surface is too even to allow of good drainage. Great reliance is however placed on their productive

OFFICIAL REPORT OF RAINFALL AT BOMBAY

DOWN TO 10TH OCTOBER, 1870.

Fall of rain from 9 A.M. Monday, 3rd October, to 9 A.M. Monday, 10th October 1870.

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the Week. Month of October 1870. Mon. 3.	Tues. 4.	Wed. 5.	Thur. 6.	Fri. 7.	Sat. 8.	Sun. 9.	Total for the week.	Fall of rain from 1st Jan. 1870.
Phases of the Moon.									
Observatory Colaba ... Fort.	·69	...	...	...	·01	1·65	·43	2·78	64·34
Elphinstone Circle Garden.	Gauge No. I 1·16	...	...	...	·47	1·00	...	2·63	71·37
	,, No. II 1·10	...	...	...	·47	1·03	...	2·57	71·34
	,, No. III 1·10	...	...	...	·47	1·02	...	2·59	71·15½
Fort George, E. G. H. Esplanade, Hon. Dist.	1·05	...	...	...	·51	1·22	·01	2·79	69·54
Regt. N. I.	·93	...	...	...	·72	1·25	·01	2·91	74·44
Byculla, J. J. H.....	1·32	...	...	...	·79	1·70	·10	3·91	79·02

In the report from the Colaba Observatory the day is from midnight to midnight, and in that from the J. J. Hospital, from 6 A.M. one day to 6 A.M. the following day.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM SIND.

APPENDED is an official statement of cotton shipped from the ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports during the month of September 1870 :—

No. of Bales.	Quantity.	Value.	By what ships.	To what ports.
	lbs.	Rupees.		
798	313,780	115,900	Nimrod	Hongkong
278	108,976	33,000	Jupiter	Liverpool.
44	17,248	6,150	Channel Light...	London.
1,120	440,104 lbs. or 687 cds. and 424 lbs.	156,050		

N. B.—80 lbs. equal to 1 maund ; 8 maunds equal to 1 candy.

Note.—In addition to the above, shipped to Bombay for transhipment to Foreign Ports :—

221 pressed bales, weighing 86,576 lbs. of the value of Rs. 32,980.

THE FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It will be remembered that a short time ago a project was stated to have been entertained by Mr. J. B. Peile for the transfer of the Female Normal School from Bombay to Poona. Fifteen days ago the news went forth that no such transfer would be made. Of course everybody rejoiced at the news, and "laid the flattering unction to his soul" that the impolitic project had been definitively given up. But no ; that was not to be. These rejoicings were fated to suffer a sudden interruption. And the interruption has come. In supersession of all former orders, the fiat has gone forth that the Female Normal School of Bombay shall change its style to the Female Normal School of Poona, and change its habitat accordingly.

That seems to be the result of the latest news with regard to the school. I must confess that the news which has been communicated to me—and I can without hesitation vouch for its complete accuracy—is not quite explicable. But whatever the details of the plan may be, the central idea of it seems patent—to all intents and purposes the Female Normal School must go to Poona. Now, if this final resolution, affecting as it does the success of one of the most important social experiments of the day out here, protested against, as it has been, by the unanimous voice of the students and by the all but unanimous voice of the Press, treading, as it does, upon the very heels of an order, and to all appearances a well considered order, adopting a policy precisely the reverse of this ; if, I say, this resolution, circumstanced as it is, had been arrived at after so much as the appearance of due deliberation, of anything like the deliberation it ought to receive, then I should, perhaps, have given it the go-by—I should, perhaps, have allowed myself to be so tolerant as to let other people's opinions have a trial. But to my mind it is quite clear that such deliberation has not been bestowed on the order in question. The fifteen days which have intervened between the second order negativing the transfer and this third order vetoing that negative in its turn are not enough for the purpose. How much of the time must have been swallowed up by red tapeism ? And how much can have remained for the substantial work ?

I do not address myself to the precise result of the last order, because I have not sufficient information as to its contents, and what information I have received is, as I have said, already inexplicable to me. Upon this ground, I might perhaps have held my letter in abeyance, but before the whole mischief is consummated, I have thought it fit to raise my warning voice, however weak it is, to enter an emphatic protest—however inefficacious, I am afraid, it will be—against this hasty cancellation of well-advised resolutions.

One word more, Mr. Editor. What, may I ask, are the Committee doing ? I do not think they go with those who have framed this resolution. If so, why are they dumb ? Why do they not speak out their minds, and speak out while, perhaps, there is yet time for speaking ? May it not be that their silence has been interpreted into an approval of the measure ?—Yours, &c.,

11th October. K.

DACOITY AT TANNA.

At the appellate side of the High Court, on the 6th instant, the Hon. Justice Lloyd and the Hon. Justice Kemball disposed of the case of the Queen vs. Luxoomun Raghoosett and four others. The prisoners were tried before Mr. E. Cordeaux, assistant session Judge of Tanna, for dacoity, and were on conviction sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Cordeaux, in giving judgment, said—"The conclusion I have come to in this case is that the five prisoners are guilty of the offence they stand charged with. After hearing all the evidence and the very lengthy address of the prisoners' pleader, I entertain no doubt whatever that the five prisoners on the night in question entered the complainant's shop, and by the use of force upon the complainant helped themselves to a quantity of liquor, smashed his bottles, destroyed a quantity of the liquor, and then went away in a body as they had come. This is all clearly proved from the evidence of disinterested witnesses, who happened to be at the shop at the time and saw what went on. It is contended that prisoners would never have acted in this way in the presence of witnesses, and that these witnesses would themselves naturally have come to the assistance of the complainant. But I think the witnesses acted just as natives would act when they see five men with sticks rush in and make a sudden raid on another man's person and property—they kept quiet to avoid being maltreated themselves. This exact is said to have happened about 7 P.M., and the prisoners' defence is that they all went to the shop at 5 or half past 5 P.M., and that the complainant sold them bad liquor, so they threatened to take of it to the Mamlutdar, and that the complainant a bottle there, with his servant, beat them out of his shop. This may be perfectly true, and I am inclined to believe that the prisoners were at the shop at 5 o'clock, and that there was a quarrel about the badness of the liquor. But this does not prove that the prisoners did not go there again at 7 o'clock with sticks, and taking the law into their own hand destroyed the obnoxious stuff. The pleader for the prisoners has taken up a great deal of time in trying to point out discrepancies in the evidence on collateral points, such as the search for the first prisoner at his house and the finding of the stolen measures ; that the complainant told the magistrate he went into the house, and now says he stayed outside. But if the two depositions are read together, it will be seen that there are no discrepancies to speak of. Many other trivial discrepancies are pointed out, but none of them materially affect the main point in this case—the attack upon the complainant at o'clock and the forcible seizure of his liquor. The five prisoners are all identified by those who knew them well, and other witnesses could have no object in swearing to them if they were not sure that they were the very persons engaged in the matter. I do not consider it necessary to enter into the points on which so much stress has been laid, namely, the finding of the measures at the house of the first prisoner, and the running away of the fifth prisoner, which warrant was out against him, and his jumping from a boat into the water, where deep, when he saw the police, though I see no reason to doubt the truth of either. But on the main points of the case there can be no doubt whatever. The prisoners have been in confinement for two months, and I take this into consideration in passing sentence. The offence committed was undoubtedly dacoity, and in the eyes of the law the prisoners are dacoits, but they are so more by the accident of circumstances than anything else, and I look upon their case as the result of a quarrel ; and that the iniquity of their offence is not greater than if they had each been charged separately with what the law considers to be minor offences. I have, therefore, dealt leniently with the prisoners."

The prisoners appealed against the above sentence to the High Court, but their Lordships, on a consideration of the case, rejected the petition.

HARD TIMES FOR POOR PURVOE.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

I QUESTION whether Bombay was ever so badly off as it is now. Every mail brings out redrafts for the recovery of the difference between advances on shipments of cotton and the sums realised by their sale. The shipper is no sooner advised of the claims against him than he flies his schedule in the Insolvency Court ; the firms making the advance know full well that they held out flourishing hopes to the deluded shipper and seldom oppose his application. But with the poor Purvoe the case is very different. He has not been deluded by greedy merchants. He has been suddenly thrown out of the situation on whose emoluments he supported, perhaps, father, mother, wife and a number of children. He has no plea to make for his inability to pay his debts. He has been thrown out of work, and has, as a matter of economy, ceased to use the omnibus on his tours in search of work ; but his father, mother, wife and children still require food, and this he is obliged, when his small savings have been spent to the last farthing, and his scanty furniture, and, perchance, some of his clothing, have passed into the hands of the Marwaree, to beg or obtain on credit. As every Purvoe looks hopefully to get employment in some Government offices, he dares not avail himself of the last resort of the speculator for fear of his name appearing in the list of insolvents, so he goes to prison quietly and avoids one disgrace by submitting to another. I had occasion to speak to a Purvoe out of employ a day or two ago, and asked him why his late employer did not try and get him work.

"I cannot ask him to do more than he has done, sir," was his reply.

"But, surely, you have some claim on Government," I remarked, "if you have served it seventeen years, as you say ?"

"My master has used his influence with all the merchants. They are discharging their clerks, one, two, or three, every month."

"Yes, I know that it is a bad time for merchants, and I know, moreover, that most firms are cutting down their establishments ; but as an old Government servant, why is your name not sent round to the departments so that you may be employed on the first vacancy ?" I asked.

"That, sir, is impossible," reasoned my friend, "Government has taken upon itself to find employment for all the young men who have passed the College examination, and all appointments in Government offices must be kept for them. The old hands, like myself and many others, who are thrown out of employ by the Income Tax and Reduction can never expect to enter a public office again. We must look to merchants and bankers. My late master understands the case so thoroughly that all his efforts have been directed to getting me employment amongst his merchant friends."

I then asked him whether he could not turn his hand to other employment.

"Well, sir, if I take a basket and turn coolie I can earn from one and a half to two rupees a day ; and I can turn round and show my brother coolies how saucy and impertinent I can be to the sahibs. Let them pay me ever so well I have only to grumble, and a host of coolies and vendors surround us and deride the sahib for being penurious, and very shame at the gathering about him will compel him in most cases to comply with my demands, however unreasonable ; but I cannot go as a coolie, I have been educated ; I have held a respectable position under Government ; I fear the scorn of my friends ; and I stand in my own light, I admit. As a coolie I could hold my head up and stare the greatest gentleman that employs labour ; as a Government servant, I must hold down my head and look subservient to every clerk above me. They have the master's ear and know how to exact respect, for their positions, if not for themselves."

I explained that I did not mean that he should become a coolie, there were other situations in which he could make himself useful besides that of clerk.

"That I am aware of ; but do you know that it is not so easy to get into one of those situations, for this reason," he went on to point out, "supposing I applied for a time-keeper's place, the first question I should be asked is, where are your securities ?"

"Refer to your former service," I interrupted.

"No, no, that won't do in Government employ. If I served in the Treasury thirty years and was sent on a reduction taking place, security would be demanded of me on entering another department even as storekeeper. Former service has no more to do with Government officials than has the recommendation of a Government official himself. Every one thinks the other a muff and incapable of judging of the ability of his subordinates."

"Was this always so ?" I asked.

"No, sir, not in the days of the Company, the old civil servants had more respect for one another, and whatever might have been their private feelings they never allowed their subordinates to share in them. It was enough for a civil servant to recommend a native, for another civil servant to respect that recommendation and to treat the native with consideration, perhaps with respect, so long as he deserved it ; but all people and things are altered since the British Government has taken over the control of India, although it was promised when the proclamation was read that no change was to take place. Not two months elapsed when our holidays were curtailed, our masters changed, the income-tax, which we had learned to look upon in the same light as suttee, was introduced, and now we are thrown by hundreds out of employ. In the Company's time all reductions were prospective—to take effect on a vacancy occurring in the regular course of nature."

"As to the holidays, I can't say why their number was reduced ; but the other changes have become necessary to keep pace with the times," I observed

"The Mutiny is accountable for them."

"The Mutiny ! I know that Englishmen have got themselves to believe that the mutiny ought to bear the blame of every change made since 1858 ; but it is not so. Did the cost of suppressing the mutiny exceed the money spent in the Afghan war ? Was not the transfer of the Government from the Company to the Queen recommended by Indian officers long before the mutiny ? Has the revenue not increased since 1858, and if it was not found necessary to send employés adrift at the shortest notice under the old regime, why should so harsh a measure be resorted to now that the revenues are in a more flourishing state ? I will tell you candidly what we natives do not dare avow openly, and that is, that on the whole we were in a happier condition under the Government of the East India Company than we are now under the direct rule of the Crown. We were then governed by a Court of Directors whose sympathies were with the people of this country ; most of the Directors had served in India, and understood the people and their wants ; and claimed to be heard in their behalf. At present we have an Indian Council, certainly composed of men who have served in India and who professed to have an interest in our welfare whilst they were out here ; but these men have no voice in affairs, no more voice than the statues of the Elphinstones in the centre room of the Town Hall. The Secretary of State for India is an autocrat who rules with an iron hand ; he does not write out for money and impress on the Government to get it honestly, if possible ; he simply says, send it, and cares not how it is got. If we appeal to him against the method adopted to get this money from us, he barely condescends to give us a reply. The Governor-General is no longer omnipotent, he dares not smoke a cigar without obtaining the sanction of the Secretary of State, and as to the subordinate Governors they have less power than an Assistant Secretary to Government had twelve years ago. Do you blame the mutiny for all this ? You might just as well saddle the telegraph with these humiliating chances. It was the telegraph that brought our rulers under subjection, that has placed India under a Parliament where she is not represented, and where the very mention of Indian business is to drive every member out of the House. Let an Ensign complain about the change in his prospects and a dozen of members are ready to move for him. Let Mr. Grant Duff bring in the Indian Budget which affects millions, and the members clear out by dozens to suit themselves. Will you maintain after this that India has benefited by the change, or that the mutiny brought about these changes ?"

THE witty Bishop of Peterborough, Dr. Magee, at a meeting recently held in Liverpool, inquired, "What is the use of a cathedral ?" The object of the meeting at which the most eloquent defender of the Irish Church asked this question was to raise funds for the repair of Chester Cathedral. Quite after the orthodox manner of divines—be the bishops, or, in prayer-book phrase, "the inferior clergy"—the right reverend prelate proceeded thus to answer himself : "Principally to cultivate canons, and to grow vergers." And he then more fully developed his own views on the subject :—"What was a cathedral at that time but a huge building, apparently far too large for the shrunken little body of vergerdom and beadledom which rattled and shook within it—the large mausoleum of dusty hassocks, worn books, and stained cushions—a museum of dust and dirt, a sepulchre across which, at certain hours, lazily fluttered some heavy canon, or heavy dean, and about which heavily, flabbily, and flat-like, flapped some dark-clad verger or beadle—(laughter)—often a lazy animal, who threw away his life in a corner of the great mausoleum, and was only galvanized into passing activity on Sunday by the gleam of silver six-pences in the hands of those seeking seats—(loud laughter)—but as, in early summer, you may see some large blue-bottle by the light that passes through the dusty and cobweb-covered pane on which he has been lazily sunning himself, drowsily buzzing, and then, as you are sorry to say we cannot but recognize the truth of the bishop's picture—not only in its particular, but in its general applica ion ; and we can easily discover why he painted it. There is a cathedral in London, dedicated to the great Apostle of the Gentiles, which stands as much in need of funds as the sister edifice in the quaint old city on the banks of the Dee. We hope that, in this age of church restoration, the appeal now being made on behalf of the National Cathedral of England will not be met by a deaf ear or a grudging response.—*Once a Week.*

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

OFFICE—12TH OCT. 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 11th Oct., 7-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 46 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 11th Oct., 1-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 35 minutes.

Via Turkey, 11th Oct., 11 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 25 hours 55 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 11th to 9 P.M. of the 12th Oct., is as follows :—

	To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	4 0	0 6
,,	Calcutta	5 51	0 8
,,	Madras	3 45	0 6
,,	Galle.....	8 56	0 30

WEATHER REPORTS.

TUTICORIN, 12th Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-east, thermometer 84, barometer 29·92.

CARWAR, 12th Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind light, thermometer 76, barometer 30·05.

VINGORLA, 12th Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 77.

CANNANORE, 12th Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 81.

MANGALORE, 12th Oct., 12 A.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 80.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 12th Oct., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 12th Oct., 3 A.M. ; via Turkey, 11th Oct., 4-52 P.M. America via Russia, 9th Oct., 4-16 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 11th Oct., 1-50 P.M. ; via Turkey, 11th Oct., 11 A.M. Cable right ; Turkish line right to Pera ; lines beyond clear ; Persian line right to London.

INTERVIEW OF BABOO KESHUB CHUNDER SEN WITH HER MAJESTY.

THE following incident of the interview of Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen with Her Majesty may prove interesting to our readers after the publication of the telegram on the subject. On the 13th August last, the Baboo received a letter from His Grace the Duke of Argyll in which he was asked in compliance with a communication from Colonel Ponsonby the Queen's Private Secretary to proceed to Osborne where Her Majesty would be glad to see him. In accordance with the directions given in the letter of His Grace, the Baboo proceeded from London by train to Southampton, and in a steam boat to the Isle of Wight. He landed in Cowes and reached Osborne in about half an hour. On reaching the palace, he was shown into a room where he was received most kindly by her Majesty's Private Secretary with whom he had a most pleasant conversation on several subjects, generally of Indian interest, and particularly on the native marriage bill in which that worthy gentleman seemed to evince great interest. He was taken round the corridor and shown the drawing room and other apartments most elegantly furnished. The [illegible] had rice and vegetable curry for luncheon. And thus his vegetarian habits were respected even in the palace of Her Britannic Majesty. At the appointed time he was taken into a gorgeous drawing room where Her Majesty with one of her daughters, Princess Louise, soon appeared. Her Majesty expressed much satisfaction at the progress of female education and the improvements made in several respects by her Indian subjects, owing to the spread of English education. Her Majesty was glad that *suttee* had been abolished, and seemed to evince great concern for the miserable condition of Hindu women. Her Majesty and Princess Louise were much delighted with the photos of the Baboo's wife and graciously asked and accepted them. Prince Leopold asked for Baboo K. C. Sen's autograph and he received it with much delight. A few days after the interview Her Majesty, Princess Louise and Prince Leopold expressed their desire to have our friend's photographs. The graciousness shown by Her Majesty and the Royal family to the Baboo will, we trust, be fully appreciated by our countrymen. The attention and regard shown to him is an honour done to India and its people and shows the affection which our most Gracious Majesty bears to Her Indian subjects.—*Calcutta Examiner.*

OOTY'S LAMENT.

"THE times have changed. Time was when every desirable, and almost every undesirable house in the station was occupied throughout the season ; when the hotels were thronged with Bengalees, Bombayites, as well as Madrassees ; when provisions and firewood were at reasonable rates ; when all men thought well of, and all women loved fondly, each stone of Ootacamund. But times have sadly changed, Sir." Such is the burthen of the lament of the permanent resident of that station of this year of grace. And there is much to justify it. Ootacamund is indebted to the permanent residents for many desirable additions to its attractions. Its Municipality works with a will in cleansing the roads, restraining jungle growth, blowing up intrusive rocks on highways, and in otherwise utilising convict labour. Its Botanical Gardens have no rival this side of the Mediterranean, and not many the other side. The station is more enjoyable to the mere health-seeker than it ever was, and in the present year its sanitary condition has been admirable. But though the Governor, Councillors, Secretaries, Under Secretaries, Establishments, Aide-de-Camps, and other important personages, have made it their home for three months, the complaint still is that times are not what they were. His Excellency Lord Napier has done his utmost to eliminate from the minds of the residents the painful impression that the presence of the Government should be deprecated rather than courted. With that profound gravity of expression of which he is master, he has listened with seeming interest to the sad tale that has been dinned into his ears by gentlemen who have a stake in the place. He has expressed unbounded sympathy, and deftly drawn aside a corner of the curtain that conceals from the vulgar eye the intentions of the Government towards the Hills. But the residents refuse to be comforted. Even his Lordship's bland face at church disturbed the devotions of miserable local sinners by reminding them that firewood and ghee had risen in price since his advent. Her Ladyship's affectionate sympathy for once proved abortive. "Times are not what they were, Madam ; misery stares the station in the place."—*Madras Mail.*

DUES AT EGYPTIAN PORTS.

WRITING from Alexandria on the 3rd inst., a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says :—"The Egyptian Government has given notice to the Maritime Commerce of its intention to collect port and light dues, on and after the 1st of September inst., from all merchant steam and sailing vessels entering Egyptian ports in the Mediterranean or Red Sea. The question of these dues has been under discussion with the foreign Governments for some time past. At last, the French Government having accepted the Egyptian proposal, the British community was informed on the 30th of August—that is to say, with two days' notice—that British shipping, which in tonnage measures more than all other tonnage, home and foreign, put together, visiting Egyptian ports, would also be subject to the newly imposed dues. Having regard to the bearing of our treaties with the Sublime Ottoman Porte on the free entry of British shipping into Turkish waters, one would think that the notice of imposition of the new dues in Egyptian ports would at least have been formally given to British subjects through the usual channel of the *London Gazette*, and that a reasonable time would have been allowed to elapse between the date of the notice and that of the imposition of the dues. As we are already in September, the 1st of January, 1871, would not have been an unreasonable period on which to fix for the dues to take effect. And why is British shipping, of which the interests are three or four times as great as those of French shipping, in Egyptian ports, to be dependent upon French policy ? I have no data on which to base a comparison between the Egyptian dues and the like dues in the ports of Great Britain or of India, or of any other country ; but the Egyptian dues seem heavy, and will certainly form a sensible item in the annual accounts of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. In one year 72 steamers belonging to that company enter the Egyptian port of Suez, and 96 that of Alexandria, say of a mean tonnage of 1,500 tons. Thus, after deducting 40 per cent. of this gross tonnage for coal space (Rule 11), and 5 per cent. on account of those steamers carrying mails (Rule 10), we have a total of 82,800 tons on which to charge the dues, which gives in the case of a Suez steamer for one entrance 1,625 piastres (97½ p.=£1), and for 72 Suez steamers £1,200 per annum ; and in the case of an Alexandrian steamer, 609½ piastres, or for 96 steamers £600 per annum ; making together £1,800 a year out of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's dividends, which are not very high. Men-of-war are not to pay dues ; but how about our Indian relief transports ? and if these are excused, why should the whole burden of the dues payable by British ships be thrown upon merchant ships ? At all events, Great Britain will find that she has to pay more than half the whole of the new port and light dues to be collected in Egyptian ports. The new light and port dues are by Rule 10 to be paid even by fishing-boats, although the fishermen are already so trammelled that nearly all sea-fish at Alexandria and Suez are as dear as salmon in June in London."

GOLDSMITH'S WORK.—The progress of fine art manufacture in this country is strikingly exemplified in a little book published by J. W. Benson, of 25 Old Bond Street, and of the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. It is modestly entitled "Watches designed (by Indian and English artistes) of brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, and other articles, suitable for personal wear, or Wedding, Birthday, or other presents, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales) has also published a very interesting pamphlet on the Rise and Progress of Watch and Clock-making. These Pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in country or abroad who are thus enabled to select any article, they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

THE VICEROY AT PUTTIALLA.

THE following was the official programme drawn up for the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness the Maharajah of Puttialla at his capital :—

On the afternoon of the 5th of October His Excellency the Viceroy will proceed to pay a visit to His Highness the Maharajah of Puttialla at his capital.

As the Viceroy will travel rapidly, the ceremony of the meeting between His Excellency and the Maharajah, on the border of Puttialla territory, will be omitted.

At a distance of three miles from the gate of the city, His Highness the Maharajah will meet the Viceroy, will enter his carriage, and accompany him as far as His Excellency's camp.

The troops of the Puttialla State will be drawn out in front of His Excellency's camp, and a royal salute will be fired by His Highness's artillery as His Excellency arrives. A native infantry guard of honour, with band, &c., will be in attendance.

In the evening, shortly after his arrival, the Viceroy will receive His Highness the Maharajah at a private interview.

The Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States, the Private Secretary, and two* of the Viceroy's Aide-de-Camp will proceed half way to escort His Highness to the Viceroy's camp. As His Highness alights from his sowari, he will be met by the Foreign Secretary, and at the edge of the carpet by His Excellency the Viceroy, who will conduct him to a seat on his right hand. On the right of the Maharajah will sit the Foreign Secretary, the Commissioner, and the Maharajah's attendants, according to their rank. On the left, the General Commanding at Umballa, the Private and Military Secretaries, His Excellency's Personal Staff, and the civil and military officers according to their rank.

After a few minutes' conversation, the attendants of the Maharajah will be presented by the Commissioner, and will present nuzzers of one gold-mohur each, which will be touched and remitted.

At the close of the interview, *uttar* and *paun* will be given by His Excellency to His Highness the Maharajah, and by the Foreign Secretary to His Highness's attendants.

A guard of honour will be drawn up at the Viceroy's camp, and will present arms as His Highness passes.

The salute of seventeen guns, to which His Highness is entitled on arriving at and departing from his interview with His Excellency the Viceroy, will be fired at sunrise on the following morning by His Highness's artillery.

At 2 P.M., on the 6th October, His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by the Foreign Secretary, the Commissioner, his Private and Military Secretaries, and his Personal Staff, will proceed to pay a return visit to His Highness the Maharajah.

At 1-30 P.M., four of His Highness's principal Sirdars will arrive at the Viceroy's camp to escort His Excellency to the Palace.

The Maharajah will proceed half way to meet His Excellency, will conduct him to the private audience-hall, and will seat him on his right hand. On the left of the Maharajah will sit the Foreign Secretary, the Commissioner, and His Highness's Sirdars. On the right of the Viceroy, His Excellency's Private and Military Secretaries and Personal Staff.

After a few minutes' conversation, His Highness's principal Sirdars will be introduced by the Commissioner, and will present nuzzers of one gold-mohur each, which will be touched and remitted.

At the close of the interview, the Maharajah will serve *uttar* and *pawn* to the Viceroy and His Excellency's suite.

A regiment of Puttialla troops will be drawn up in front of the Palace, and will present arms as His Excellency passes, and a royal salute will be fired on the occasion of His Excellency's arrival and departure.

At 7 P.M. the Viceroy will leave Puttialla, being accompanied in his carriage by the Maharajah to a distance of three miles from the gate of the city.

A royal salute will be fired on the occasion of His Excellency's departure.

A native infantry guard of honour, with band, &c., will be drawn up.

Full dress to be worn on both occasions.

The following is an account of how the programme was carried out :—

The Viceroy arrived at the camp about dark. He was met at the fort of Bahadur Gurh, three miles out of the city (a large brick fort, more for show than any possible use in the present times, as it is of the brick garden-wall order, and could be only defended against musketry), where the Viceroy entered the Maharajah's State carriage and proceeded to the gate of the city, where they were met by the elephants gorgeously caparisoned. The Viceroy and Maharajah mounted and occupied the same howdah, and the procession (sowari of elephants) proceeded slowly through the town of Puttialla, preceded by His Highness's pipers (natives trained to the bag-pipes under a late pipe-major of some Highland regiment—93rd (?) who accompanied them) screaming delightfully. There was a dense crowd of people assembled, stuffing up the door-ways and crowding the roofs. The city is a large and wealthy one, containing upwards of 100,000 inhabitants, besides the troops and retainers of the Maharajah. The Maharajah had a large camp ready for the Viceroy's Staff and all the visitors who were invited for the occasion. The same large tents were there and pitched in the same admirable order as at the Umballa Durbar last year. Upwards of 40 visitors went from Umballa and Loodianah, tents with every requisite being provided for all. Everything was in excellent and comfortable style, the camp perfectly lighted up, covers laid in the dining tent, as all meals, for about a hundred—ice to any amount—and a refreshment tent well supplied at all times. The visitors met the Viceroy at dinner on the night of his arrival. The Maharajah sat at table, and, as he speaks English, conversed at his ease with his guests. This is the third occasion of a Governor-General of India being the guest of the Maharajah of Puttialla—the last was Lord Hardinge, who visited the father of the present Maharajah after the Sutlej campaign. Puttialla since is come within "the red line" (that red line which Runjeet Singh, on asking what it meant on a map of India which was shown him, said poevishly, "Tut, take it away, it will be all red soon ;") has been devoted in its loyalty, and well deserves such distinguished marks of favour as the visit of a Viceroy. This State proved its fidelity well, and contributed greatly to the defence of our empire in India during the siege of Delhi, securing our communications with the Punjab, and conveying our ammunition and supplies for the army. After dinner the Viceroy and the whole party proceeded in carriages to the Palace in the middle of the road, the streets being illuminated. The Palace is a large, high, imposing native building, with a great court, and which was brilliantly lighted on this occasion. The Viceroy was led to the Durbar-hall, which was splendidly lighted with coloured chandeliers and lamps, all of the most costly description—a perfect blaze of light from 2,000 candles and lamps (I believe that is the correct number). The effect is heightened by the great standard mirrors all round, and by the *nauteh* girls who came in, and "danced and sang before the king." All then went to the top of the Palace to witness a display of fireworks in the open space in front of the Palace. The fireworks were very fair. The shrill Highland pipers again struck up at the departure, which took place about 11. Next morning the Viceroy left camp at daybreak for some shooting seven miles off, the Maharajah accompanying. Hunting cheetahs were taken out, but there was no sport. A few deer and birds were shot from the elephants. At 3-30 P.M. the return visit was paid, and at 5 the party assembled at the Durbar tent to be photographed by Mr. S. Molteno. Two plates were taken of the group. The Viceroy left at 7 in the Maharajah's carriage, and passed on from the Rajpoora station in the regular passenger train, to which his saloon and other carriages were attached, proceeding direct to the Hattrass Road station, near which place he is to have some shooting *en route* to Muttra. The arrangements in the large camp for the Viceroy, Staff, and numerous visitors were all entrusted to Major Tighe, the Deputy Commissioner, and Captain Horsford, of the police, and were perfect.

After the photographing the Maharajah wished to show the Viceroy some elephant fighting, and had two brought up in the main street of the camp. They, however, merely played with one another, using their great strength occasionally against one another, but in a comparatively gentle manner. The quieter of the first two was sent away, and a smaller elephant brought in his place. He very soon showed signs of mischief, and becoming excited attacked his bigger opponent, drove him among the roper of the tents, finally chasing him away. The Maharajah showed great interest, and called out to allow them to fight, and soon the whole party moved out to see it. It soon became apparent that the sport was becoming dangerous, and a cloth was thrown over the excited animal's eyes. This, however, did not for sometime stop him pursuing the other, following him with the touch of his trunk, but unable to do more harm than a somewhat violent tug at his opponent's tail, which he got hold with his trunk for a moment. Amongst the amusements provided for the visitors was a band of athletes, men and women, boys and girls, who showed some wonderful feats of elasticity and agility. —*Pioneer.*

* The Under-Secretary not being present on this occasion.

THE Australian Derby, at the last Rodwick meeting, Sydney, was won by Mr. Tait's mare, *Florence*. The course is a mile and half, and the race was won in 2 mins. 51 sec.—very fair time. Ten horses ran.

THE reading public have, we fear, been congratulating themselves that Mr. Tennyson was engaged on a new work. The Laureate has, however, no poem on hand, nor, so we learn, has he been travelling up the Rhine, which is reported.—*Punch.*

AN amusing incident recently occured, it is said, at Madame Tussaud and Son's Exhibition. An elderly French matron, suddenly finding herself face to face with the effigy of Count von Bismarck, commenced to abuse it in strong terms, and at last, carried away by her feelings, rushed at it, and had it not been for vigorous remonstrances and a little gentle force used by the employés of the establishment, would probably have spoilt the waxen features of the distinguished Count.

THE CHAMBER'S REPORT.

(*Pioneer.*)

THE Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the work done during the past year is a most interesting publication, and, as representing the very wide field over which the Chamber has spread its labours, a most creditable one. Among the more important matters which has engaged the attention of that body may be mentioned especially the remission of the income tax, the improvement of cotton, and legislation for the suppression of such frauds as have lately covered the honourable community of merchants with shame and disgrace,—a topic on which we notice the chairman, Mr. A. D. Grant, in his comprehensive speech at the annual meeting, held on Thursday last, did not venture to touch. On many points, however, he said much that was most interesting, and on none more than "the spendthrift policy of the present day." "My own belief," we read, "is that, by the policy of the present Finance Minister, India has been retarded fully five years on her onward march of civilization and material development." The war in Europe has also, we are told, helped to cripple and check Bombay, but it has been useful in that it has shown her the dangers of dependence on one staple. An increase in the varieties of produce—the commodities of international commerce—must be sought, and the Chamber of Commerce has vigorously applied itself to the task, and fibres, silk, India-rubber, and tobacco have all in turn engaged its attention. The success attending its endeavours were not, it is true, proportionate to their deserts, but for having tried, and that alone, to develope new branches of industry and sources of wealth, the Chamber deserves well of the country, and especially deserves well of Bombay.

SICKNESS AT MHOW.

(*Pioneer.*)

IN our issue of the 31st of August we stated that—

"We were sorry to hear from Mhow that the 15th Hussars and 59th Regiment were suffering much from fever, brought on chiefly by the damp state of the barracks. These have only lately been finished, but the inmates complain bitterly of the unwholesome leakage from roof and walls."

On the 6th of October, that is Thursday last, an official letter was despatched from the Public Works Department to our address, informing us that, in consequence of the above paragraph—

"'An enquiry into the subject was, by order of H. E. the Viceroy, instituted.' The result of that enquiry has been a statement by the local medical authorities that the newspaper report is entirely without foundation. The malarious fever which has been prevailing has been the result of the unusual rains, and is not confined to the soldiers occupying the upper-storeyed barracks. The barracks have been *examined by the P. W. Department, who report that there is no truth in the newspaper statement* referred to,—an opinion which is concurred in by the Major-General Commanding the Division."

We would ask the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department the following questions, with regard to this interesting document :—Did the "local medical authorities" make their statement a week after, or a month after, the paragraph complained of appeared ? If the latter, (as is probable from the fact that our paragraph appeared a month and ten days ago) we would like to mention that the rains, and with them the epidemic, must have then been over ; *secondly*, were the officers of the D. P. W. exactly the right persons to report upon the state of barracks ? and *thirdly*, at what date during the last month has "the Major-General commanding the Gwalior Division" been at Mhow ?

JUDICIAL OATHS AND NATIVE TESTIMONY.

"C. C. T." [? "A. C. T.," or "T. C. A." inverted] writes to the *Madras Mail* as follows with reference to an article in that paper on "Judicial Oaths in India" :—

"I believe you are in error in ascribing the untruthful character of the natives to the defective oaths administered to them, or to the manner in which they are administered, or even to both circumstances combined. I need hardly say I refer to your recent remarks on the above subject. In several of them I most fully concur. Indeed it cannot be doubted for a moment that the English system of law and practice, based as it is on the soundest and most enlightened principles, the result of the experience of centuries, has in many, if not most cases been extended or applied to the Hindoos or natives without a sufficient regard for the character of the people. The consequence has been exactly what might have been anticipated from the undue extension of derivative laws beyond the narrow limits of time, place, and circumstance. This remark does not apply perhaps so much to the substantive law, as to the laws of procedure, pleadings, and evidence, commonly known as the adjective law.

"The Hindoo and Mahomedan laws, as is well known, are so far incorporated into the English system as to regulate all questions of contract and inheritance between those people, while the law of evidence, with some trifling exceptions, applies equally to them as to all others. The Hindoos and Mahomedans, however, do not deliver their testimony on oath, but on solemn affirmation, which for all practical purposes, is exactly equivalent to an oath. The distinction is indeed without a difference, except perhaps in the form of words. In either case, however, whether given under the sanction of an oath, or a solemn affirmation, the false evidence is equally regarded as perjury, and is punishable as such. It is difficult, therefore, to see the principle, if any, on which this distinction has been founded, unless indeed it be, as is suggested, the natural aversion of a Christian Government to the frequent association of the name and invocation of the Deity with the utterance of a lie, or the commission of perjury. This is supposed to have led to the substitution of the solemn affirmation for the oath. But the fallacy of such reasoning is much too apparent to escape detection, and in order to its exposure we must refer to the formula employed in a solemn affirmation. There is inde

BEER DRINKING AT STRASBOURG.

M. Ch. Monselet has given the following sketch of the habits of the people of Strasbourg:—"The principal business of the Strasbourger at mid-day is to "try" the beer. This prelude simply consists in the swallowing five or six chopes, as the beer glasses are called. At about 4 o'clock he goes to the beer-house again, when the "tasting" becomes a more serious matter; the glasses are exchanged for canettes—glass jugs holding two glasses; but the dinner hour arrives, when he goes home faithfully to his family. He is not seen again at the beer-house till between eight and nine o'clock, but from that time till eleven he seems glued to his seat; and at this sitting *canettes* as well as *chopes* are replaced by formidable vessels called *mons*. Amongst the true amateurs of beer there are many who pursue their ideal from brewery to brewery, and do not cease tasting till they find it; a kind of electric current runs through the whole town, and when the ideal beer is found, the information runs through the whole population like wildfire—"The best beer this evening is at the Hope," for instance, is the word. All the other beer-houses begin to thin; you would imagine the whole population bewitched by evil spirits—whereas it is only beer that draws them—and soon there is not a seat to be found in the great drinking rooms of the Hope.—*The Brewers' Journal.*

THE PRUSSIANS ON THE MEUSE.

SEDAN, Sept. 12.

I have not been to the east gate of France, but I have been along the passage which leads to it; and I have seen entering the country a huge host of warriors who will hardly be welcome as guests in this land. To drop metaphor, I have seen pass along this valley 10,000 men yesterday, 10,000 the day before, and 10,000 to-day—all formed soldiers, all fresh from Germany, and nine out of ten of their number wearing the Sadowa medal. But I have not seen all, nor nearly all, of this new army. It is composed of 80,000 men, and is to march through this part of the country at the rate of 10,000 a day. Fine as were the men I saw fight on the frontier, near Metz, and before Sedan, these soldiers are far finer. Like the host in the parable, King William seems to have reserved his best troops for a last display. Did I say—a last display? The Prussian officers tell me that there is yet another instalment to come, and after it another—in all, they say, 240,000 men are yet ready to be thrown at the head of unfortunate France. This new army has orders to turn neither to the right hand nor to the left, but to march direct for Paris. It carries with it supplies for a month, a siege train of a magnitude I never saw equalled, and all kinds of tools for a besieging army. When asked where they were bound for, the men replied, laughingly, "Wir gehen nach Paris." They appeared well-fed, stout, hearty fellows, and, although I met them at the end of a twenty-mile march they went past at a quick step which would have astonished our own Guards. Certainly the Prussians deserve to win the day, if it is only for their forethought and care. The sight of these never-ending battalions ought alone to be enough to convince Frenchmen how utterly hopeless, humanly speaking, their cause is by this time. There are, I believe, enough Prussian troops in France now to fight three such battles as that of Sedan over again.

Here at Sedan they have literally created a famine. They do not allow the millers to grind corn, the bakers to make bread, or the butchers to kill meat, except for themselves. Everybody who could get away has fled to Belgium, and the others are starving. The cloth factories have all stopped work; the artisans who used to earn good wages cannot get food; and, although the shopkeepers find plenty of persons to take their goods, they cannot obtain either food or money. I paid to-day, for a cup of coffee, a tough steak—which I strongly suspect had been cut from one of the dead French troop-horses—a crust of very bad bread and some bad butter, 10f. or 8s. Ten days ago, an excellent breakfast at the same hotel, with half a bottle of ordinary wine, cost me 2f. Talking of troop-horses, some enterprising individuals from Belgium have commenced a not unprofitable traffic here. In the neighbourhood of the army are some ten thousand horses that were abandoned by the French army when it surrendered on the 1st of this month. Many of them are wounded, many more so starved that they will never be of any further use. But at least a tenth of them, with a little care, will be as good as ever. Amongst them are the Algerian or barb Arab horses of the 3rd Hussars, the 4th, 9th, and 11th Chasseurs-à-Cheval, and the 1st Chasseurs d'Afrique. These are all stallions, and, accustomed to hard living in their own land, they are not much the worse for the ten or twelve days' starvation they have undergone. Any one who comes may take as many as he can catch of these animals; for the Prussians seem only too glad to get rid of them. Our friends the Belgians have not been long in finding out this little mine of future wealth. Horse-dealers from all parts of the kingdom have crowded into Sedan, and are now busy walking off with all the best of the lot. I saw one man to-day with a batch of nineteen, which, with ordinary luck, will certainly be worth £40 a-piece a month hence. An Englishman now out "doing the field of battle," and who ought by his name and family to be as good a judge of horse-flesh as any man in Yorkshire, gave a Belgian peasant £50 for two mares taken yesterday from amongst these ownerless quadrupeds.

Tourists abound here. At Bouillon—where there is, I believe, the worst hotel in the world, and where sixty people are every night put into rooms that would hardly hold fifteen with comfort—you meet at all times of the twenty-four hours the most wonderful and least expected persons. A Guardsman well known in Pall-mall arrived here the other day. After getting what information he could, he started to see the battle-field. Two hours later I met him in the hotel, preparing to return. "You did not remain long on the field," I remarked. "Did you go as far as Bazeilles?" "No," he replied, "I found my tailor there; and, as I owe him a pot of money, I did not care to stay any longer in the place!"—*Telegraph.*

SEDAN AFTER THE BATTLE.

Herr Wachenhusen, writing from Balan, near Sedan, on the 3rd Sept., to the *Cologne Gazette*, says:—

"The small drawbridge was already let down, and a number of men and women hastened towards us, asking whether the Prussians would allow them to pass. The walls were empty; not a soldier to be seen on them. A peasant woman was standing like a sentry, with an umbrella under her arm, on the wall over the gate, probably seeking her son. We passed in unmolested. 'Prussians! Prussians!' was the general exclamation. The narrow, dirty streets, soaked with rain, swarmed with townspeople, from whose hearts a heavy load seemed to have fallen, and with unarmed soldiers—Turcos and Zouaves, cavalry, artillery, and Line, all streamed together, and amidst the throng rushed horses who had lost their masters in the battle. It was a frightful chaos. The townspeople seemed happy to have escaped a bombardment. The soldiers were evidently glad to be free from their weapons. Many had thrown them into the moat. A cavalry soldier was engaged before us in thrusting his sword into a sewer. At our request soldiers were ordered to conduct us through the crowd to the quarters of French troops to the citadel. As we pressed through the streets no abusive word was addressed to us, though we were the first Prussians who had to-day entered the place. The troops allowed us to pass peacefully. If MacMahon really declared he could do nothing more with such soldiers, I endorse it. And yet on the 1st of September they had fought with great bravery. After a long promenade, in which loose horses rushed against us, and everywhere a picture of the direst confusion met our eyes, we reached the citadel. General Baurmann was already displaced, and a Saxon officer appointed commandant. It was interesting to me to talk with the French officers in the court of the citadel, while the other gentlemen visited the wounded. 'You have an excellent artillery,' said a French officer to me, and truly they have reason to speak of it. I noticed among the officers no depression or military shame at so contemptible an end of their army, and I naturally avoided touching on the subject. They complained of great lack of provisions. Everything convinced me that the fortress had not been provisioned for an emergency. After an hour we went out of the inner fortress into the suburb. The soldiers had already formed in companies, in order, after surrendering their weapons, to leave the place and repair to the appointed rendezvous. At noon, on leaving Balan to visit General Scholer, my way took me through the desolation which our artillery had caused on the road from the still burning Bazeilles. There lay the horses of the ammunition waggons which our artillery had shattered; the waggons lay like barricades, with the dead horses in the path. There also lay the corpses of three unfortunates whom the Bavarian soldiers had shot yesterday noon—two peasants and a woman even, found with gun in hand. The wretches had shot at the Bavarians from a cellar. I am told, moreover, a priest has been shot who fired on the soldiers from the church. Much may happen on the part of soldiers heated by battle which is not to be approved, but the fury of some peasants goes so far that after 20 of them had yesterday been led bound through the streets our soldiers were fired at this afternoon from a house in Remilly. And yet the pretty village of Bazeilles, now burnt to ashes, is a fearful warning! As I spoke in my last of the feeling of the population against Napoleon, I ought not to conceal the reverse. In spite of the hateful civilization for which the provinces are indebted to the Second Empire, officers assure me that on entering the peasants' houses they were met by cries of 'Long live the Emperor!' and women in their presence kissed the Emperor's likeness. The number of these adherents it is difficult to judge, where the prudent conceal their opinions and the thoughtless express them with musket shots. The Mobiles, who are everywhere organized, are treated by our soldiers as regular troops, but the peasants, who fire from the windows, are generally shot without ceremony, as halters are wanting. Many of them appear incited to such revenge through seeing themselves brought to beggary, and patriotism has, therefore, nothing to do with it. The officers in Sedan carefully avoid Napoleon's name."

At a meeting of ladies, recently held in Wyoming territory, to discuss the political situation, a resolution was adopted, of which the following is a synopsis:—"The ladies would avail themselves of the political privileges and powers bestowed upon them to support for Delegate to Congress the candidate who was possessed of a good moral character, and was favourable to woman's franchise, irrespective of his political proclivities."

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success has been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Enteri solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

THE SEPTEMBER FASHIONS.

(*Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine.*)

It is strange to note the influence of great events upon even the smallest of trifles. Thus the war will not be without effect upon our fashions. Would that it could put a stop to luxury and extravagance! No doubt it will in some way have a sobering influence upon even the votaries of *La Mode*. It is not of this, however, we were about to speak; we meant to mention the new hat, conceived in a patriotic spirit—no doubt of that—the hat trimmed with three feathers—blue, white, and red (not red, white, and blue of course). The hat is black, the feathers sometimes mere pigeon's plumage, and put on straight as an aigrette; sometimes, which is much prettier, small curled feathers, drooping in a *panache*. One black hat, of the fashionable high shape, has a real *cocarde* of tricoloured ribbon. Nor is this all: we have the *tricolore* scarf both in silk and crêpe de chine, and the *tricolore* cravat—the latter very pretty, formed of three loops of ribbon and lappets fringed out at the ends. These will be more generally worn than the hats, which latter, however, have been sported by some actresses and artists, amongst others by Mdlle. Sass, who sings the "Marseillaise" with such spirit at the Opéra. Even in our grandes dames' most elegant toilet a great many models savour of the warlike propensities of the times, and those most successful this month are the Franc-tireur blouse, or tunic, the Tyrolienne vest, and the Cantinière jacket.

The Franc-tireur blouse is of white cashmere, richly trimmed with coloured velvet and embroidery; it is worn as a tunic over a silk dress.

The Tyrolienne is a gracefully-cut jacket of coloured cashmere cloth, elaborately braided with silk soutache of a darker shade.

And the Cantinière jacket of dark blue *taupeline*, piped with black faille silk and satin, is tight-fitting at the back, half-fitting in front, and cut out into separate square basques; it is lined with fine red flannel, and sometimes ornamented with black silk braiding.

The Deauville races have come off most brilliantly. The following are some of the costumes most remarked in the boxes:—

A dress of French blue grenadine, with a very deep flounce pleated *à la Russe*. The heading of this flounce is fastened down with a narrow velvet fluting of the same colour. Over this blue skirt there is a tunic of black faille silk, rounded off into an apron in front, trimmed with three strips of blue velvet. A tight-fitting jacket remains open behind, so as to show the blue flounce. Pagoda sleeves, opening upon a fluting of blue grenadine. Toquet hat of white faille silk, trimmed round with a scarf of white gauze, with bunch of white daisies and blue velvet.

A toilet of golden brown faille silk and écru cambric. The skirt of golden-brown silk is trimmed with narrow pinked-out flounces of the same material, divided by strips of insertion in dentelle écrue. The canabric tunic is long, rounded at the back, trimmed with two flounces of brown silk and a strip of brown velvet, and very coquettishly looped up with a scarf of brown silk draped into a puff at the back; this tunic forms two rounded ends in front, ornamented with bows of brown ribbon. A brown silk chemise Russe gathered behind, and with bows and lappets of brown velvet on the shoulders, completes the toilet.

A dress of steel-blue silk, with skirt just touching the ground, trimmed with narrow flounces. Tunic of white and blue striped gauze, with fringe to match. Striped bodice, crossed *en châle* upon a transparent one of blue silk gauze, with revers of blue silk. The basques of striped gauze are also turned up with revers of blue silk. Pagoda sleeves trimmed with white and blue fringe, and lace border inside.

Then, for the seaside, many costumes are composed of a silk skirt and tunic of llama material.

Thus, skirt of black faille silk, trimmed with a deep plissé round the bottom. Franc-tireur blouse or loose tunic, trimmed with black velvet and Flemish lace, looped up on one side with a bow of black velvet. The sleeves wide and flowing; the bodice slightly drawn in, is confined to the waist by a black velvet sash. Tyrolese hat of white felt, trimmed with black velvet, and black and crimson feathers.

The Franc-tireur blouse is also made sometimes of white muslin trimmed with Mechlin or Valenciennes lace. It is also made of cambric, trimmed with English embroidery, of grenadine, with silk cross strips and fringe, and of foulard with guipure d'art or Bruges lace.

The foulard blouse is very ladylike for the country, seaside, and watering places.

That of crêpe de chine is very simple and very elegant, edged with marabout fringe, with a crêpe de chine scarf loosely tied round the waist; a white silk petticoat trimmed with narrow pinked-out flounces, pink or blue, like the blouse, and a dainty chapeau in the Watteau style. Many a fair lady will seem to be a lovely apparition from the time of Louis XV.

For *soirées* we have two elegant evening dresses to describe. The first is of rose-coloured glacé silk with half train-shaped skirt, trimmed with six thick peony ruches, pinked out and put on alternately with six flounces of Valenciennes lace. Tunic of plain muslin, falling in full folds gathered up under stripes of Valenciennes lace insertion. Belind, a treble panier of muslin puffed out one above the other by rose-coloured ribbons, and trimmed round with a deep flounce of Valenciennes lace. Round the bottom of the skirt there is a muslin bouillon with a strip of rose-coloured ribbon run through it, and a strip of Valenciennes lace insertion on either side. Watteau bodice, cut low and square, over an under-bodice of pink silk, and trimmed all round with a rose-coloured silk ruche and border of Valenciennes lace.

The second is an evening dress of white tarlatan over a skirt of white poult-de-soie. The skirt is train-shaped and trimmed round the bottom with a deep flounce, the heading of which is fastened on with a wide strip of black velvet; above this flounce there are two flutings of tarlatan, also fastened on with black velvet. A tunic of the same material as the skirt is looped up and puffed out into three panniers with bows of black velvet. Low bodice with fluting and black velvet ribbon round the top. A wreath of pomegranate blossoms in black velvet, and a bouquet of similar flowers on the corsage, set off to great advantage the elegant simplicity of this toilet.

Though not apparent as yet, great changes are imminent in the fashions. It seems certain that no crinoline will be worn this winter; nothing but a tournure holding on to a waistband. For very dressy trains shaped toilets, an under-train will be added to this expanding and lengthening out behind, so as to support the ample folds of the dress at the back.

Many ladies now wear a small under-petticoat of white or grey crinoline—real horsehair—and these are convenient as saving the expense of many starched petticoats, but no more steels are worn in underskirts.

In the matter of dresses there is also a very important change. It is no longer the two skirts and bodice, it is the skirt much trimmed, and the jacket bodice. What is now called the tunic is, in fact, a jacket bodice with long basques.

This autumn we shall have the jacket bodice with basques of an infinite variety of shapes, some short, some long, some square, some round or pointed, some plain, some pleated. It is impossible to tell which kind will be more particularly fashionable; a variety no doubt will continue to exist through the season, but our fair readers may be sure that the present tunic will soon come down to the proportions of the jacket bodice. Fashion can but turn in a circle, and is ever forced to take up again the models it has for some time cast off. So we come back to jacket bodices and to flounces. No prettier fashion, indeed, has yet been found. The jacket bodice suits most figures, while the round waist requires a very perfect figure.

The material has a great deal to do with the make of the dress. If it is light and easy to pleat and drape, a long looped up tunic looks well; but if it is thick and unwieldy, like cloth or velvet, a jacket with plain basque is much preferable.

There is a new kind of material, called *grosgrain de laine*, which makes up very pretty costumes. This material is either self-coloured or shot, either of two colours or of two shades of the same colour. The skirt is trimmed with flutings and cross-strips of the material, piped with satin of the same tint, or of the darkest shade; when there are two, the basque or tunic has one fluting and strip all round.

Indian satin (a woollen but very brilliant tissue) is also very handsome for costumes, and so are the various kinds of twilled cashmere and double French merino, which are already being prepared for autumn dresses. Tunics of Cashmere will be worn over skirts of faille silk, and velvet ones also, with satin and poult-de-soie dresses for more elegant toilets.

Thick pipings of alternate dull and bright silk, fringes, and lace will be the favourite trimmings, also very rich dull passementerie in pretty patterns of leaves and blossoms or of arabasques. A small quantity of jet is sometimes introduced in these trimmings, and for ornaments jet is once more much favoured by La Mode.

The shape of velvet casaques will not be materially altered—at least, a great many tight-fitting ones will still be worn. Sleeves more generally wide and open than last winter, but still admissible if demitight. The casaque slit open *always* in the middle of the back and much trimmed.

The coat-shaped casaque is also a favourite model, and we are assured that our fashions will be more *masculine* than ever this winter. The velvet coat is really very elegant; it slants off abruptly in front, and has two square *pans d'habits* at the back. In front it opens upon a lace jabot.

Then the *gilet*, or waistcoat, is coming into fashion again, to wear with the jacket bodice, open in front. The lace ruffle and jabot will be *de rigueur*, and form a very elegant finish to the toilet, together with the lace cuffs to match, falling over the hand.

We are assured that we shall have to wear real large chapeaux next winter. *Bis attendant*, our *modistes* are still treating us to a number of more or less historical, and a great deal more than less fanciful, models, all very tasteful and coquettish.

One bonnet, of white silk gauze, is of a very high shape; the gauze is arranged in snowy quillings, fastened down with two cross strips of blue velvet, on one side a large bunch of sweet peas. Lappets of white gauze.

Another bonnet of a rounded shape, recalling the fashions of the eighteenth century, is of fine white straw, trimmed with brown and maize-coloured ribbon. Wheat-ears form a diadem above the forehead. Wide strings of the above-mentioned colours complete the bonnet—of course, one is of brown, and the other of maize-coloured ribbon.

We also see bonnets of a semicircular shape, formed of quillings of white silk tulle and flutings of black velvet. The ornaments vary according to the colour of the toilet, but we recommend a garland of peach or apple blossoms, thrown across the upper part of the bonnet. A small veil of tulle illusion falls at the back.

Again, we have noticed a very ladylike little bonnet of fine black straw, a spray of tea-roses with buds and foliage lying across the top. The border lined with rose-coloured silk and strings of the same colour.

In this season of *villegiatura* all ladies wear the high and graceful Louis XIV. hat, or the coquettish Tyrolese. They are trimmed with coloured feathers and jet ornaments; the gauze veil falls cloud-like at the back.

Our amazons wear the low-crowned man's hat, with the gauze veil also. Riding-habits are made with the jacket bodice with postillion basque behind and revers in front.

For children there are charming little costumes—a great source of temptation to mothers.

English fancy materials, light, silky, and brilliant in texture, are much sought after. The prettiest are of silver-tinted grey, and are trimmed with silk pipings and rouleaux of one or two shades of colour.

For instance, a pretty little grey frock is ornamented with narrow flounces and cross-strips, all edged with a double piping of blue silk and satin, the latter of a darker shade. Pipings round the low bodice and short sleeves. The half-fitting jacket is trimmed with one flounce and cross-strip with pipings to correspond.

A lovely little toilet for the evening is of rose-coloured muslin and white guipure. The skirt is trimmed round with three flutings edged with guipure. Several rows of narrow flutings describe a small round apron upon the front part of the skirt. The low bodice had similar flutings upon *entretoiles*, and all the middle part between the bretelles was of white guipure over rose-coloured silk. Guipure edging round the top and armholes; no sleeves, but large bows of rose-coloured ribbon on the shoulders, and white sash of the same.

For little boys we see costumes of light grey cashmere cloth, trimmed with brown braid. The shape of the trousers is very new, wide in the upper part of the leg, and gradually decreased towards the knee, where it is quite tight and fastens with three brown buttons. There is no waistcoat; the small loose jacket is trimmed with brown revers and buttons.

Another style of costume is of light grey twilled cashmere, with trimmings of blue velvet. The short wide trousers are fastened on with a belt of blue velvet, and the little jacket, *à la marinière*, is also trimmed with blue velvet, and buttons to match.

The fashionable fancy jewels in the style of the Renaissance are very pretty. The newest device is the monogram locket, formed of all the initials of the wearer's Christian name, not placed in regular succession, but interwoven most artistically so as to form a neat, compact design. Short names are, of course, best for the purpose, but we have seen even very long ones, such as Elizabeth and Beatrice, most successfully achieved. The letters are either of plain gold or of gold and enamel, studded with small pearls and precious stones. A cross or locket is becoming quite *de rigueur*, with bodices open *en châle*, and seems an indispensable finish to the toilet. With low dress, fichus of various shapes are fashionable. The Jeannette fichu of white muslin, trimmed with Bruges lace. It remains slightly open in front with revers, and a rose or small bunch of flowers is placed on the left hand side revers, just as our young beaux stick a rose or geranium-blossom in their button-hole.

Kid gloves are worn very long, and with as many as five or six buttons.

We notice a new style of pretty boots, the upper part of which is composed of open-work strips, through which the stocking shows, but this stocking is of silk, and of the same colour as the dress. This is very well for the seaside, but in town the plain boot of satin de laine matched with the toilet is more ladylike; or perhaps we should pererfer to all others the tight-fitting black satin boot, with high heels, than which nothing makes the foot look smaller and prettier. For the house, the high-heeled shoe of bronze or bright-coloured kid, to correspond with the dress, is much in favour. Large rosette of ribbon or of ribbon and lace, and with ribbon saudals tied above the ankle. As for slippers, they should always be of the colour of the *peignoir*. These, by-the-bye, are now uniformly made in the Watteau style, that is, flowing down from the top, without any waistband. The upper part is trimmed with a fluting, put on in a square shape. The pattern is the same, whether the *peignoir* be of muslin, cambric, or cashmere.

"WHY STRASBURG IS NOT YET TAKEN."

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Sept. 16.)

There still appears to exist great misapprehension with regard to the siege operations now going on in France. Some of our contemporaries, the *Times* for instance, incline towards the opinion that the Germans, excellent though they be in the field, do not understand how to carry on a siege; others suppose that the siege of Strasburg is carried on for the purpose not so much of getting hold of the town as of making experiments and exercising the German engineers and artillerists. And all this because neither Strasburg, nor Toul, nor Metz, nor Phalsburg has as yet surrendered. It appears to be completely forgotten that the last siege carried on previous to this war, that of Sebastopol, required eleven months of open trenches before the place was reduced.

To rectify such crude notions, which could not be put forth but by people unacquainted with military matters, it will be necessary to recall to them what sort of a proceeding a siege really is. The rampart of most fortresses is bastioned—that is to say, it has at its angles pentagonal projections called bastions, which protect by their fire both the space in front of the works and the ditch lying immediately at their foot. In this ditch, between every two bastions, there is a detached triangular work called the demi-lune, which covers part of the bastions, and the curtain—that is, the portion of rampart between them; the ditch extends round this demi-lune. Outside this main ditch there is the covered way, a broad road protected by the edge of the glacis, an elevation of ground about seven feet high, and gently sloping down externally. In many cases there are other works added to complicate the difficulties of the attack. The ramparts of all these works are lined at the bottom with masonry or protected by water in the ditches, so as to render an assault on the intact works impossible; and the works are so arranged that the outer ones are always commanded—that is, looked down upon—by the inner ones, while they themselves command the field by the height of their ramparts.

To attack such a fortress the method perfected by Vauban is still the one made use of, although the rifled artillery of the besieged may compel variations if the ground before the fortress be perfectly level to a great distance. But as almost all these fortresses were constructed under the reign of smooth-bore artillery, the ground beyond 800 yards from the works is generally left out of the calculation, and in almost every case will give the besiegers a sheltered approach up to that distance without regular trenches. The first thing, then, is to invest the place, drive in its outposts and other detachments, reconnoitre the works, get the siege guns, ammunition, and other stores to the front, and organize the depots. In the present war a first bombardment by field guns also belonged to this preliminary period, which may last a considerable time. Strasburg was loosely invested on the 10th of August, closely about the 20th, bombarded from the 23rd to the 26th, and regular siege began on the 29th only. This regular siege dates from the opening of the first parallel, a trench with the earth thrown up on the side towards the fortress, so as to hide and shelter the men passing through it. This first parallel generally encircles the works at a distance of from 600 to 700 yards, and it is here established the enfilading batteries; they are placed in the prolongation of all the faces—that is, those lines of rampart whose fire commands the field; and this is done upon all that part of the fortress which is subjected to attack. Their object is to fire along these faces, and thus to destroy the guns and kill the gunners placed upon them. There must be at least twenty such batteries, with from two to three guns each; say fifty heavy guns in all. There were also usually placed in the first parallel a number of mortars to bombard the town or the bombproof magazines of the garrison; they will, with our present artillery, be required only for the latter purpose, rifled guns being now sufficient for the former.

From the first parallel, trenches are pushed in advance in lines, the prolongation of which does not touch the works of the fortress, so that none of the works can enfilade them; they advance in zigzag until they arrive within about 350 yards from the works, where the second parallel is often traced—a trench similar to the first, but shorter in length. This is generally done the fourth or fifth night after the opening of the trenches. In the second parallel are established the counter-batteries one against each of the attacked forces, and nearly parallel to them; they are to demolish the guns and ramparts face to face, and cross their fire with the enfilading batteries. They will contain in all about sixty guns of heavy calibre. Then, again, the besiegers advance by new zigzags, which become shorter and closer together the nearer they come to the fortress. At about 150 yards from the works the half-parallel is dug out for mortar batteries, and at the foot of the glacis, but sixty yards from the works, the third parallel is placed, which again contains mortar batteries. This may be completed on the ninth or tenth night of open trenches.

In this proximity to the works the real difficulty begins. The artillery fire of the besieged, as far as it commands the open, will by this time have been pretty nearly silenced, but the musketry from the ramparts is now more effective than ever, and will retard the work in the trenches very much. The approaches now have to be made with much greater caution and upon a different plan, which we cannot explain here in detail. The eleventh night may bring the besieger to the salient angles of the covered way, in front of the salient points of the bastions and demi-lunes; and by the sixteenth night he may have completed the crowning of the glacis, that is to say, carried along his trenches behind the crest of the glacis parallel to the covered way. Then only will he be in a position to establish batteries in order to break the masonry of the ramparts, so as to effect a passage across the ditch into the fortress, and to silence the guns on the bastion flanks, which fire along the ditch and forbid its passage. These flanks, and their guns may be destroyed and the breach effected on the seventeenth day. On the following night the descent into the ditch and a covered way across it to protect the storming party against flanking fire may be completed and the assault given.

We have in this sketch attempted to give an account of the course of siege operations against one of the weakest and simplest classes of fortress (a Vauban's hexagon), and to fix the time necessary for the various stages of the siege—if undisturbed by successful sallies—on the supposition that the defence does not display extraordinary activity, courage, or resources. Yet, even under these favourable circumstances, we see it will take at least seventeen days before the main ramparts can be breached, and thereby the place opened to an assault. If the garrison be sufficient in number and well supplied, there is no military reason whatever why they should surrender before; from a merely military point of view it is nothing but their duty that they should hold out at least so long. And then people complain that Strasburg, which has been subjected to but fourteen days of open trenches, and which possesses outworks on the front of attack, enabling it to hold out at least five days longer than the average—that Strasburg has not yet been taken. They complain that Metz, Toul, Phalsburg have not yet surrendered. But we do not yet know whether a single trench has been opened against Toul, and of the other fortresses we know that they are not yet regularly besieged at all. As to Metz, there seems at present no intention to besiege it regularly; the starving out of Bazaine's army appears the most effective way of taking it. These impatient writers ought to know that there are but very few commanders of fortresses who will surrender to a patrol of four Lancers, or even to a bombardment, if they have anything like sufficient garrisons and stores at their command. If Stettin surrendered in 1807 to a regiment of cavalry, if the French border fortresses in 1815 capitulated under the effect, or even the fear, of a short bombardment, we must not forget that Woerth and Spicheren together amounted neither to a Jena nor to a Waterloo; and, moreover, it would be preposterous to doubt that there are plenty of officers in the French army who can hold out a regular siege even with a garrison of Gardes Mobiles.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Sept. 2.)

THOSE SERVANTS!

Parisian servants in time of war and revolution seem to preserve their self-possession and act with the same admirable coolness as their British brethren in times of peace and prosperity. The Empress, it appears, first discovered that the Tuileries was no longer a safe residence for her owing to the plundering of the Imperial apartments and her Majesty's own private effects by the servants of the Imperial household. She therefore determined to stay no longer in Paris or France, and accordingly came to England. If her Majesty fled from pilfering servants alone, we fear that in coming to this country she has only left the frying-pan for the fire, and in avoiding Scylla she has fallen into Charybdis, for if our servants have a weakness, we grieve to say it is pilfering. Their perquisites are only plunder under another name.

A DANGEROUS CHARACTER.

If it is true, as stated in the *Manchester Guardian*, that two captive balloons are to be sent up, and from a height of 1,000 feet drop nitro-glycerine bombs into the powder magazine at Strasburg under the superintendence of an Englishman named Walter, we trust that no patriotic scruples will prevent Mr. Walter from sharing the danger as well as the glory of the enterprise. Indeed, as far as England is concerned, when once he goes up he need not trouble himself to come down again unless a bullet from a chassepot brings him, his balloon, and his nitro-glycerine down without exertion to himself. To tell the truth, we fear Mr. Walter cannot be a very amiable man. Had he as a volunteer charged at the head of a regiment of Prussian cavalry, we might have felt there was something in his mode of fighting to claim respect; but to drop nitro-glycerine from a balloon into a powder magazine is not an action that an English amateur should be proud of.

PLEASANT FOR THE POOR PARISIANS.

There is some reason to fear that Paris may be burned down by the besieged even if she escapes the besiegers. There are in that city vast stores of petroleum, alcohol, and other combustible agents to be used in its defence. These stores are at present covered with a thick layer of earth which might be a sufficient protection under ordinary circumstances, but, to say nothing of the possibility of a shell penetrating this covering, the danger must be extreme of a general explosion when we take into account the recklessness of desperate men who, in their eagerness to utilise every means at their disposal for the destruction of the enemy, are not likely to be careful as to the safety either of themselves or the city they are defending. Perhaps, as regards destruction of property, the hideous waste of war has never in the world's history been more forcibly illustrated than in the mere possibility at present existing of Paris being laid in ruins.

A PARALLEL.

It appears that the false returns which were made as to the strength of the French army can be paralleled in the history of our own forces. As long ago as 1708 a debate took place in the House of Commons upon the question, "That of the 29,395 English forces provided by Parliament for the service of Spain and Portugal in the year 1707 there were but 8,660 in Spain and Portugal at the time of the battle of Almanza." It was alleged, and seemed clear enough, that the colonel's word was accepted instead of an attested muster-roll, and that a good deal of collusion existed between the Crown and the officers, by which both of them were pecuniarily benefited and Parliament was defrauded. Incomplete regiments drew money as though they had been complete, and all sorts of evasion were practised by dressing up civilians in regimentals, and passing them off as trained soldiers. When it is remembered that the allied English and Portugese forces were thoroughly outnumbered at Almanza, and most of our troops killed or made prisoners of war, the parallelism between the past and the present becomes more complete. Although our own War Department is incapable of any such irregularity, yet we cannot but regret to see that some of Mr. Cardwell's figures have had a tendency to become, in mathematical language, "vanishing quantities."

LOSSES IN BATTLE.

The accounts of the losses in mediæval battles are often nearly as fabulous as some descriptions given by Greek historians of the losses of the Persians in the Greek wars. No trustworthy estimate can therefore be formed of the mortality in the wars of the dark ages as compared with that in the campaigns of our own day. As to the often discussed carnage of Waterloo, we find that during the three days' fighting in which our army was engaged 27,000 were slain or disabled on our side. If we take into consideration that certainly not more than 75,000 men were actually engaged under the Duke of Wellington, it will be seen that upwards of one-third of our forces were put *hors de combat*. Out of the 40,000 British and Hanoverians who were present at the closing day 2,432 were returned killed, 9,523 wounded, and 1,875 missing. In the Brigade of Guards alone, which numbered in all about 3,500, of whom certainly not more than 3,000 were actually under fire, 69 officers and rather more than 1,400 men were *hors de combat*, being therefore nearly one-half of those who fought. At Inkermann the loss of officers in the Coldstream Guards was even larger in proportion—one out of sixteen officers who took part in the action eight were killed and four wounded, the unscathed thus amounting to one-fourth of the whole number engaged.

THE VISTURES OF VACCINATION.

So much has lately been said by the opponents of vaccination, of its ill effects on the constitution, and its tendency to produce various disorders, that it is only justice to point out that there are instances on record of its proving very beneficial to sufferers from illnesses which have no relation to small-pox. The "Annual Register" of 1823 quotes a statement by Dr. Archer, an American physician, relative to the cure of whooping-cough by vaccination. "I have," said Dr. Archer, "vaccinated six or eight patients that had the whooping-cough, and in every case it has succeeded in curing this most distressing disease. The whooping-cough does not come to its height in less than six weeks from its commencement; and then, when a favourable termination is expected, the declension of the disease is gradual, and it does not terminate in less than six weeks more. To arrest this afflicting disorder in its progress, I would recommend vaccination in the second or third week of the whooping-cough, *i.e.* when the symptoms of whooping-cough are fully ascertained than to vaccinate. Should the convulsive cough be violent, I should immediately vaccinate, being well assured that the distressing symptoms of the whooping-cough are checked by vaccine disease. The termination of the vaccine disease will be the termination of the whooping-cough." It will be a terrible blow to the anti-vaccinators if the remedy as yet undiscovered for such diseases as cancer, consumption, and hydrophobia should some day be found in vaccination.

FROM THE MOORS.

Although shooting still continues on several of the moors in Scotland, the grouse-shooting season of 1870 may now be said to have terminated. Many of the lessees of the more northern districts have left their shooting quarters, and the birds will not again be disturbed until the 12th of August, 1871. From the reports furnished from the various districts we learn that sport has been, on the whole, first-rate; indeed, on many moors the number of birds brought to bag has far exceeded the expectations of the most ardent sportsman. The shooting on the Forfarshire moors is said to have been better this year than for many seasons past. On the Glenmarkie moors upwards of 700 brace of grouse were bagged, besides an extraordinary number of hares and several snipe. The sport on the Glenhead, Tulchan, Glenisla, Glencally, Inverharity, Kilry, and Auchinleish moors has also been excellent; while at Balnaboath 800 brace of grouse are said to have been shot. From Perthshire we learn that on most of the moors there has not been such good sport since the year 1865. The Drummond Castle, Grandtully, Glenlyon, and Rannoch have yielded a large quantity of grouse. Hares, blackcock, plover, and snipe are also very numerous; while in some parts of the country the grounds are said to be literally swarming with partridges. In most districts in Scotland the partridge-shooting has been most successful. In Wigtownshire, however, sport has not been very promising. Coveys are small in number, and birds weak. Owing to the late wet and stormy weather, birds are reported to be very wild. It is satisfactory to learn that, although so late in the season, nearly all the moors are well stocked with grouse.

AN UNCOMFORTABLE PHENOMENON.

The city of St. Lawrence, Massachusetts, has been thrown into a state of great excitement, and not without just cause. It seems from the account given in the *New York Herald* that an elderly lady lately died in a house on Broadway, in that place. On the 20th ult., the day after the funeral, a lady who happened to be visiting one of the tenants of the same house accidentally turned her eyes upwards, and distinctly saw the figure of the deceased lady at the attic window. In great consternation she communicated the circumstance to the other occupants of the building, and in a short time the entire neigh bourhood were made acquainted with the interesting fact, and with their own eyes witnessed the phenomenon. Various means were tried to expunge the photograph of the ghost from the glass, but all in vain; and at last owing to the crowds that assembled, it was found necessary to remove the sash. Dr. William D. Lamb, an eminent physician, subsequently obtained permission to remove the sash to his office in Essex-street, where it has been examined by "intelligent and scientific men," some of whom are of opinion that the departed must have been photograph upon the window-pane by the action of lightning when sitting in the room before her death. It is a most uncomfortable story, and it is to be hoped that the intelligent and scientific men will not leave the window sash alone until they have thoroughly sifted the mystery.

WHAT THE TREATY OF VIENNA DID.

At the present moment, when the treaties of 1815, or at least the questions which these treaties were meant to settle, are again turning up, the following passage from a pamphlet on "England and the Italian Question," written by Mr. Matthew Arnold in 1859, is singularly apposite:—

"For the treaties of Vienna the English aristocracy is mainly answerable, so overwhelming was the preponderance at the end of the war of the country whose influence they wielded. The race of politicians who regard those treaties as the venerable product of wisdom is nearly extinct. Their great object was to erect barriers against France. To accomplish this object, instead of creating a strong Germany, they created the impotent German Confederation; placing on the frontiers of France the Duchy of Baden and an outlying province of Bavaria, and splitting the action of Germany so that her two chief Powers* will always be beaten by France. They created the incoherent kingdom of Holland and the insufficient kingdom of Sardinia; they strengthened Austria against France by adding to Austria provinces which have ever since been a source of weakness to her. They left to France Alsace and German Lorraine, which unity of race and language might with time have solidly reattached to Germany. In compensation they took from France provinces which the